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ART

TAKE as your background a modern dining room in Victoria; in the centre a dining table with its pure white cloth relieved by the delicate designs of Wallace Silverware, flanked by sparkling wine glasses and tumblers in most beautiful cut glass, illuminated with the soft glow from tinted candles gracefully shaded with beadwork; at each corner, sterling silver salt cellars; at intervals, nestling in Imperial Austrian Vases, a beautiful gleam of pink roses, and you get some idea of the art of table decoration. But you will get a far better idea if you will permit us to show you our Sterling Silver and Silverplate Knives, Forks and spoons, including Wallace Ware; our fine English Cutlery; our beautiful Cut Glass; our Candlesticks and Candelabra and also the latest and most fashionable candle shades.

Challoner & Mitchell
THE JEWELERS

FIGURES ON FRUIT

FRENCH PRUNES NEW CROP

Medium, 4 lbs., 25c; Large, 3 lbs., 25c; Extra Large, 2 lbs., 25c	
SMYRNA COOKING FIGS, 2 lbs. for	25c
EVAPORATED APPLES, 2 lbs. for	25c
EVAPORATED APRICOTS, per lb.	25c
EVAPORATED PEACHES, per lb.	20c
EVAPORATED PEARS, per lb.	20c
EVAPORATED NECTARINES, per lb.	20c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 111 GOVERNMENT ST.
FRESH AND DRIED FRUIT IMPORTERS.

Shoes for Boys, Girls and Little Folks

With all the Style and Fitting Qualities of the Grown-Up Shoes

Extra Quality School Shoes

Fit and Wear Guaranteed

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart 35 Johnson St.

"Your shoes will be right if you get them here."

TABLE JELLIES

Crosse & Blackwell's Jelly Powders
Assorted Flavors, per packet - 10c

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd.
PHONE 28. TRY THE OLD STORE. JOHNSON ST.

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS

Henry Clay Bock & Co.
Africana Manuel Garcia

WHOLESALE BY

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
VICTORIA, B. C.

A Cold Morning Suggests Hot Cakes

WE HAVE

HALF GALLONS PURE MAPLE SYRUP, each	85c
QUARTS PURE MAPLE SYRUP, each	50c
QUARTS MAPLE FLAVOR SYRUP, each	25c
JAVA CANE SYRUP, a tin	25c, 35c and 65c
SELF-RISING BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, per pkg.	35c

We have every kind of morning cereals fresh from the mills.

THE WEST END GROCERY CO.
'Phone 88. TRY US. 42 Government Street

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN WILL WAX WARMER

Parties Preparing for the More Active Period—Conservative Convention and Liberal Rally—Harmony in Vancouver

There were no new developments in the local political situation yesterday. During the past week members of the Liberal-Conservative and the Liberal associations, of Victoria, have been engaged in gathering their forces together preparatory to the encounter which is expected to be waged between now and polling day, Feb. 1. While the former party has attended to the preliminary arrangements with an enthusiastic confidence in the results of their efforts, the disaffected condition prevailing throughout the Liberal camp has taken all the snap and vim from their initial actions in connection with the provincial campaign.

On Monday night the fight will begin in earnest. There are two meetings scheduled to take place on that occasion. All the Liberal-Conservatives, the large number who desire the endorsement of Premier McBride and his government, will gather at Institute hall in order to nominate the four candidates who are destined to carry the standard of the association to victory. The chair will be taken at 8:30 o'clock. It is announced that admission will be granted only upon the presentation of tickets. These may be obtained from the president, A. E. McPhillips, K. C.; the secretary, Thomas Cashmore, or members of the executive, the names of whom follow: A. E. McPhillips, H. F. Bishop, J. W. Holden, J. A. Douglas, L. Tait, W. Mable, J. H. Brown, J. E. Phillips, G. Penketh, G. H. Barnard, C. M. Cookson, H. Maynard, H. D. Helacken, R. Ryan, E. A. Lewis, R. Eccles, H. B. Thompson, P. J. Riddell.

While the Liberal-Conservatives are engaged in naming their candidates, the opposition forces will be occupied in listening to addresses by J. Macdonald, K. C., their leader; W. W. B. McInnes, ex-commissioner of the Yukon; John Oliver, of Delta, and others, at the Victoria theatre. No definite announcement has yet been made of the date of the Liberal convention, but it is believed, as mentioned heretofore in these columns, that it will take place on Wednesday evening.

HARMONY AT VANCOUVER
Conservatives Heal All Differences and Work Together

The News-Advertiser says:

The meeting of the Canadian Conservative club in the Pender hall last evening did not take place. When a

representative of the News-Advertiser arrived there shortly after 8 o'clock, the hall was dark and the door was closed. The following notice was posted upon it:

"The meeting of the Canadian Conservative club which has been called for this evening, has been postponed indefinitely."

J. B. WILLIAMSON, President.
F. G. T. LUCAS, Vice-President."

Mr. Lucas afterwards told the News-Advertiser that he was authorized to say that all little differences between members of the Conservative party had been buried, and all were working in harmony together.

This announcement will be received with pleasure by all Conservatives, since it practically assures the election of their "Solid Five." It will, however, scarcely be welcome news for Mr. Macdonald and his Yukon lieutenant, Mr. McInnes, when they arrive here today and find themselves confronted from the beginning with a solid and unbroken phalanx of Conservatives. It is perhaps not at all uncommon that there should be some differences of opinion on technicalities as to the manner in which the convention should be called, but the determination of Mayor Buscombe to fall in line with the regular convention, followed by Mr. Cowan's announcement that he had no intention of being a candidate under any circumstances, was the beginning of a reconciliation, which, it is understood, is now complete.

The first meeting of the election committee of the Conservative party was held last evening, and preparatory work for the campaign was begun. After considerable routine work had been disposed of the committee adjourned to meet again next Monday evening, when it is hoped that all members will be present. The first reports from the field of battle were most encouraging, and with a strong and united effort large majorities for the "Solid Five" are certain.

KASLO WANTS MR. GREEN

Nelson, Jan. 5.—Kaslo Conservatives insist that R. F. Green allow his name to stand for his old constituency. Much disappointment will be expressed if his refusal. Mayor McAnn will be the next choice. The Conservatives of the district are confident of winning, in any event.

RUSSIA'S NAVY

The Czar Is Anxious to Evolve a Plan of Reorganization

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—The reorganization of the Russian shattered sea force, which has been kept practically at a standstill by the powerful clique which is fighting to prevent the premier probing into the naval scandals of the grand duval regime, to which the defeat of the Russians at the battle of the Sea of Japan are largely attributed, has lately received an impetus through the personal interest of the Emperor. At a recent conference of the highest naval authorities summoned by the Emperor and presided over by himself, his majesty enjoined the officers to speak with the utmost frankness, and for the first time he was informed of the full extent of the corruption responsible for the defeat at the hands of the Japanese. A proposal to adopt the German plan of naval administration was rejected as untimely, because it would be regarded as withdrawing the confidence of parliament, but those present at the conference gathered that the Emperor was determined to put through a complete naval programme. This programme will be elaborated as soon as the finances of the Empire permit.

WORKMEN KILLED

Bingen, Jan. 5.—Forty workmen were buried yesterday in the cutting of a new railway line between Lamscheid and Leiningen. The dead bodies of fifteen of the men have been recovered. Most of the workmen were young men. Among the injured are three Chinese. It is considered probable that there are still 15 bodies beneath the fallen earth.

ORE SHIPMENTS

Nelson, Jan. 5.—The ore shipments for the past week were as follows: Boundary, 3562 tons; Rossland, 2692; Slocan-Kootenay, 1486.
Smelter Receipts—Granby, 1907 tons; British Columbia Copper, 909; Dominion Copper, 2558; Trail, 3155; Nelson smelter, 245; Marysville, 600.

GENERAL DE BATHE DEAD

London, Jan. 5.—General Sir Henry Percival De Bathe, the husband of Lillian Langtry, is dead. He was born in 1823.

THE PREMIER'S TOUR

ON LOWER MAINLAND

Dewdney and Delta Will Line Up Among the Government's Forces

Westminster Junction, Jan. 5.—Premier McBride held two meetings today, one at Hammond in the afternoon and the other here tonight. At both meetings Mr. Brown, the opposition candidate, also spoke, and tonight he was assisted by J. C. Brown. The Premier gave a comprehensive review of the government's policy, and Mr. Jardine allowed Mr. Brown to do most of the talking on the opposition side. Mr. Brown devoted himself chiefly to financial criticism, and was answered by the Premier.

Hon. Mr. McBride's trip so far has been highly satisfactory.

In Delta John Oliver is constantly losing ground, while in Dewdney Mr. Jardine has no chance.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

Nelson, Jan. 5.—The Socialists here last night agreed to nominate Frank Phillips, secretary of the Miners' union, to contest the Nelson election on the Socialist ticket. The only other name submitted was that of J. W. Holmes, manufacturer. About fifty attended, half the crowd being Socialists, with many disgruntled Liberal sympathisers. Phillips is the strongest man available, being popular among the miners. His entry into the arena will not affect the Conservative vote, the latter being now solid.

Thomas E. Kelley has been nominated by the Socialists to run in the Cranbrook riding.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—The appropriation of \$18,000,000 for famine relief being exhausted, Premier Stolypin has asked the council of ministers for a new credit of an equal amount. The ministry of the interior has begun the publication of weekly bulletins recording the spread of hunger typhus, scurvy and dysentery in the farming districts.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 5.—In an explosion in the grinding mill at the Laffin and Rand Powder Mill company, in Pleasant Prairie, four persons were killed outright today and two others fatally injured. Two others were badly hurt.

FIRE AT STRATHCONA

Strathcona, Alb., Jan. 5.—The sash and door factory of H. B. Bissett, on Grisham street, was destroyed by fire last night with a loss of \$12,000, including many new machines. Insurance \$3,000.

HOCKEY ON THE ICE

Pittsburg, Jan. 5.—The Queen's University hockey team, of Kingston, Ont., defeated the Yale team here tonight at the Duquesne Arena by a score of 3 to 0.

SWING OF VICTORY IN UPPER COUNTRY

Government Certain of Support From Revelstoke and Slocan Districts

Advices received from Revelstoke yesterday and conversation with visitors from there in the city, show that opposition to Thomas Taylor is very nearly demoralized. Neither J. M. Kellie, the Liberal candidate at the last election, nor J. W. Bennett, the Socialist, who polled a much larger vote, are in the field this time. Altogether it appears that "Tom" Taylor, as he is known throughout the constituency, will have a walk-over, even if the opposition summon sufficient courage to place a candidate in nomination.

The same story comes from Slocan. William Hunter, the Conservative candidate, is one of the fathers of Kootenay. He has grub-staked so many prospectors that he has friends in every part of the constituency. Mr. Hunter only entered the campaign at the urgent request of his friends, and did so with almost absolute assurance of success. William Davidson, the labor member, last election posed as a Labor Socialist, and as such obtained a large vote from the labor element. His real antagonism to the purely labor union people was shown in his efforts to break up the convention of the Canadian Labor party held in Vancouver recently, when he acted as spokesman for the purely Socialist camp. This has separated him from the "trades unionists, pure and simple" and diverted that very important vote to other channels. A. B. Dockstader, the Liberal candidate, will, it may be added, make a poor showing this time, but it must not be forgotten that the pure labor element will never forgive the defection of Ralph Smith, who deserted the purely labor people for a place at the Liberal board of festivity. Most of that vote will go to Mr. Hunter, and the chances are that he will now be elected. William Davidson has declared himself, will become a bad second; while the Liberal candidate, who is only put up to be knocked down, will lose his deposit.

THE GRIT LEADERS

Vancouver, Jan. 5.—The delayed train carrying J. A. Macdonald and W. W. B. McInnes to the Coast to take part in the political fray is expected in at 2:30 in the morning.

The Independent Labor party at a meeting this evening decided to place two men in the field for Vancouver. Five names were chosen to ballot on, and the two candidates will be selected next Friday. It is also intended to run a labor candidate in Richmond.

SULLIVAN TRUST FLURRY

Shares of Securities Weak Because of Unfavorable Reports

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—Shares of the Sullivan Trust Company's securities sold lower on the mining exchange today as the result of the action of the banks in dishonoring drafts of the firm and the announcement that the firm was financially embarrassed. Silver Pick Extension sold at 11, yesterday's price being 15; 15,000 shares of this stock were sold. Frank L. Kreidler, a broker, probably is the heaviest loser among those who dealt in the Sullivan stocks. He admitted today that his losses would total \$17,000, although many of his associates are inclined to believe that the total will be larger.

Mr. Grant says: "I admit that we are embarrassed, but it is only temporarily. The protesting of the drafts was all a mistake, and can be easily remedied. There is a rule in our company that no check can be validated except by the signature of the two officers of the company."

CLEARING PHILIPPINES

Washington, Jan. 5.—The authorities in the Philippines are determined to rid the islands of undesirable characters, and to this end they have decided to account for all dishonorably discharged soldiers. It is said that after their discharge the men hang around the garrisons and add to that class of the population which is neither credit nor an advantage to the islands. The military court with a discharge will also impose a term of imprisonment, and during this term the prisoner will be transported to the United States, that will make it impossible for a dishonorably discharged soldier to be liberated on the island, and will relieve the Philippine community of such undesirable characters.

RAILWAY WORKERS' DEMANDS

Chicago, Jan. 5.—The committee composed of representatives of railway employees which had been in session here for two days considering demands upon the roads for advances in wages and for an eight-hour day, adjourned today without action. The committee declined to act regarding the strike of Southern Pacific firemen. All members of the committee were silent regarding the nature and extent of the demands to be made, but it was stated that all the railroads in the United States, Canada and Mexico will be included in them.

MR. MALLOCK TO LECTURE

New York, Jan. 5.—It was announced at its office today that the National Civic Federation has completed arrangements with W. H. Mallock, the English authority on economic topics, to deliver a series of lectures, beginning in February, on industrial subjects in the principal cities of the United States. Mr. Mallock is a graduate of Oxford, and through his writings and public lectures has become known as an observer and critic of industrial conditions.

REPRESENTING BRITAIN

London, Jan. 5.—Viscount Selby (Wm. Court Gully) ex-speaker of the House of Commons, and Sir Ernest Satow, who was British minister to Peking, have been appointed permanent representatives of Great Britain at The Hague arbitration tribunal.

ROBBER USED BOMB WITH DEADLY EFFECT

Blew Cashier and Himself to Pieces and Injured Several Others in a Bank—Demanded Money—Identity Unknown

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.—Cashier McLean was killed and others were injured here today in the bank in which they worked, by a bomb which was thrown by a man who demanded money. The stranger who threw the bomb was blown to pieces, and little was left to give a clue to his identity.

Eugene McIlhannon, Cashier McLean's assistant, who returned to the bank building after his wounds had been dressed, said that just prior to the explosion he was about 25 feet from McLean. He noticed a rather tall man talking to the cashier loudly and excitedly and waving one hand. In the other hand he carried a queer-looking object wrapped about with a newspaper.

Presently the gaze of everyone in the bank was attracted to the man whose tones were very loud. At this moment the man yelled: "I'll get that money, or know why! It's coming to me!" McLean's words were inaudible to McIlhannon, but he heard the man shout: "Then you won't give it to me?" McLean shook his head and turned as if to go; whereat the man threw the object he held upon the table between McLean and himself. It exploded instantly, with a great puff of white smoke, McIlhannon was knocked down by the explosion, and felt glass and other objects falling upon him. He lost consciousness for probably a minute. When he opened his eyes he saw that the bank had been wrecked, but he could

see nothing of the cashier or of the stranger.

The police are hard at work on the theory that the man may have had accomplices, and are striving to learn every detail of the affair.

One of the coroner's deputies made an investigation of the scene of the outrage, and found what he believes to have been a part of the bomb. It is a fragment two inches long, cylindrical in shape and several inches in diameter. He also found a Modern Woodman of the World badge, which also probably belonged to the bomb-thrower. The remains of a black rimmed hat were also found.

The dead cashier resided at St. David's, a suburb, with his wife and three children. Mrs. McLean was first informed that her husband had been injured in the explosion. She feared the worst, however, and when the sad news was finally broken to her by a neighbor, she collapsed.

Among the most seriously injured are: Wm. Crump, colored, private messenger to the president of the bank, badly injured, and may die; William Wright, a bank employee, may die; Thomas Brutter, Lonsdale, Pa., fractured skull; Frank Labold, clerk; A. F. Dominick, clerk; C. R. Horton, clerk; Mrs. Julia Bradley, stenographer.

The bomb-thrower's keys have been photographed by the police, and the pictures will be sent to various cities in the hope of finding a clue which will firmly establish the man's identity. A description of the man has been telegraphed to Garner, Iowa, and other towns in that part of the west.

A BANK SCANDAL

Affairs of the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank in Bad Shape

Washington, Jan. 5.—The comptroller of the currency today made the following statement regarding the affairs of the Farmers' and Drovers' national bank of Waynesburg, Pa.:

"The amount of indebtedness of the Farmers' and Drovers' bank on account of rediscounted notes and other frauds perpetrated by Vashler Rinehart is still unknown. Notes have been daily presented to the receiver since his appointment, bearing the endorsement of the Farmers' and Drovers' National bank which were rediscounted in good faith by different banks throughout the country, and it is claimed the bank is liable upon its endorsement a resolution purporting to have been regularly passed by the directors gave the president, vice president and cashier each authority to borrow or rediscount. The amount of such rediscounts now known to exist is \$1,121,463. It is explained that a number of such claims will be presented, held by banks which may not care to present their claims sooner than necessary."

The liabilities of the bank including the liability upon rediscounts will exceed \$2,000,000.

The developments demonstrate that the comptroller was not mistaken in declaring the bank insolvent on Dec. 1 and placing it in the hands of a receiver.

ELECTRIC POWER EXPORT

The Dominion Government Proposes Licences and Duty

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—The Dominion government has decided to put an export duty on electric power. When parliament reassembles, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth will introduce a bill providing that no company can export power outside Ontario without a license. These licenses will be granted under regulations by the governor in council. The government have power to place an export duty on power, with the provision that any company that is supplying Canadian consumers with power at reasonable prices may be relieved from paying this export duty. At present there are a couple of Niagara power companies that export all they produce to Buffalo. In future they will have to supply a certain percentage to Canadian consumers or face an export duty, which will be practically prohibitive. This restriction will not only keep Canadian power for Canadians, but to some extent will prevent the desecration of Niagara.

INTO THE WATER

Cars Break Loose at North Vancouver and Smash Up Wharf

Vancouver, Jan. 5.—Three tram-cars smashed through the wharf at North Vancouver this evening. The cars made up a train consisting of a big lower work car, a passenger car and a flat car loaded with a 250-horse-power motor intended for the new sawmill of the Western Corporation. The cars had got about five blocks up the steep hill leading from the wharf, when they began to slip back on the frosty rail. They shot towards the wharf with increasing momentum, and the men on the train jumped. But almost a miracle no one was injured. The flat car and the motor went right over into the water, while the work car and the passenger car crashed through the wharf and were smashed into kindling wood and scrap-iron.

CANADIANS AT YALE

New York, Jan. 5.—Yale University catalogue, issued today, shows 3,247 students and 442 faculty members. New York sent 633 students and Canada 23. A feature is the increasing number of Canadian students who usually stand high in scholarship.

VETERAN CHURCH OFFICIAL

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5.—Oliver P. Lantz, treasurer of the board of foreign missions of the general synod of the Lutheran church of America, and a member of the general council of that church, died today, aged 79 years.

MR. HARRIMAN'S RULE IS NEARLY ABSOLUTE

Boards of Directors Do Little More Than Register His Decrees

New York, Jan. 5.—The interstate commerce commission concluded the preliminary portion of its inquiry into the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads and Harriman lines in this city today and adjourned to meet again next Tuesday in the federal building in Chicago. The testimony taken today tended further to show the great scope of the power conferred upon President E. H. Harriman by the board of directors of the various lines under Union Pacific control.

All the facts of record as to the declaration of dividends last August by the Union and Southern Pacific were brought out. The dividends were declared on August 15, but were not announced till two days later, just before the stock exchange opened for business. It was at Mr. Harriman's suggestion that the announcement was deferred. He explained that a number of the directors of the companies were not present, and he thought it nothing but fair that they should be advised before the matter became public. The executive committees of the Union and Southern Pacific were given authority to announce the dividends when they deemed proper. Mr. Harriman was and is chairman of both committees.

The committees were also authorized to designate the funds from which the dividends should be paid. What these funds were, could not be learned from today's witnesses, but the committee was promised a complete statement.

From the minutes of the Oregon Short Line executive committee it was disclosed that in March, 1903, Mr. Harriman sold to Wm. Rockefeller, 300,000 shares of the Oregon Short Line's holdings of Southern Pacific common stock. A letter from Mr. Rockefeller referring to their "agreement" as to the stock, was then placed in evidence. In November, 1903, Mr. Rockefeller asked Mr. Harriman to take back the stock at that time, instead of waiting for the expiration of the agreement in the year of 1904.

The minutes of the Short Line show that the stock was bought back from Mr. Rockefeller. It was further shown that he was paid a commission of \$187,500. Today's witnesses knew nothing of the terms of agreement between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Rockefeller. A subpoena was issued for Mr. Rockefeller to appear at such time as the commission shall designate.

Mr. Harriman, when he is able to testify, will also be questioned regarding this agreement.

TELEGRAPH PROMOTION

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 5.—An official circular issued from the office of B. S. Jenkins, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railway company's western telegraph lines, announces that S. Edwards, at present assistant superintendent at Winnipeg, has been appointed superintendent of telegraphs on the western division, with office at Calgary.

GREAT LAKE STEAMER

Detroit, Jan. 5.—The largest side-wheel steamer in the world, built for the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation company of this city, was launched here today and christened "City of Cleveland." The vessel is 350 feet long, 96 feet, six inches over the guards in breadth and 22 feet deep. She will carry over 5,000 day passengers and have sleeping accommodations for 1,500. She will have a speed of between 23 and 25 miles an hour. The present "City of Cleveland" will be re-christened the "City of St. Ignace."

SAVE MONEY

ON YOUR WINTER FUEL!

Here's How To Do It

USE COKE

At \$5.00 Per Ton

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED
TELEPHONE 123.

IRISH BISCUITS

I have just received a shipment of Fancy Biscuits from Jacob & Co., Dublin. These Biscuits are well known. To see them is to buy them.

ERIN-GO-BRAGH BISCUITS, per lb.	35c
POLO BISCUITS, per lb.	35c
COLONIAL BISCUITS, per lb.	35c
WEE PET BISCUITS, per lb.	35c
MILK BISCUITS, per lb.	35c
WINE MIXED BISCUITS, per lb.	35c
FIVE O'CLOCK TEA BISCUITS, per lb.	35c
CINDERELLA BISCUITS, per lb.	35c
GINGER NUTS, per lb.	35c

W. O. WALLACE

THE FAMILY GROCER
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets

OUR GREAT CLEARANCE SALE NOW IN PROGRESS

Of Men's and Youths' High-Grade Suits and Overcoats in all sizes from 32 to 42.

Reductions are such as deserve the attention of everybody who realizes the value of money.

These Suits are all of the latest shades and styles. All prices cut in half.

MEN'S SUITS

Were \$24.00---NOW \$12.00

Were \$18.00---NOW \$9.00

OVERCOATS

Were \$17.00---NOW \$8.50

And others at lower prices.

83
Gov't St.

W. & J. WILSON

Victoria,
B.C.

Victoria-Van-
couver Route



Victoria-Van-
couver Route

Special Notice

MONDAY, JAN. 7th ONLY

S.S. PRINCESS BEATRICE will sail at 8 a.m. Monday, January 7th, for Vancouver, in place of the CHARMER. Returning will sail from Vancouver at 3 p.m.

SS. CHARMER will not sail Monday morning.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Dist. Pass. Agt.

THIS AD. IS SOUR!

SAUER KRAUT, 2 lbs.	25c
DILL PICKLES, 2 for.	5c
MIXED SWEET PICKLES, bulk, plat.	20c
SWEET PICKLES, in glass, flats	35c

F. P. WATSON

Telephone 448. GROCER 55 YATES STREET
BEST VALUE IN TEAS IN THE CITY.

TALKS OF TIMBER ON THE ISLAND

Prominent Attorney of Portland Has a Word to Say on Behalf of Investors

William O'Donnell, a prominent attorney of Portland, believes British Columbia is one of the greatest places in the world and that Vancouver Island is the best portion of it. "I have been all over your Island," he said last night, "and although my investigations were chiefly of its timber resources, I noticed many others that will eventually produce great wealth."

"While, of course, it is the principal timber in demand of late years the prejudice against the western hemlock has been largely reduced. I know of mills in Oregon that ship ten per cent of this lumber with the Oregon Douglas Fir and there has been no complaint. The removal of this prejudice will mean a great thing for Vancouver Island and British Columbia generally. There is an abundance of this wood and though its grain is rather coarse it is just as useful in many respects as other timbers that cost a great deal more."

"I have looked carefully into the matter and believe the license system in British Columbia is a good one. I am not afraid to invest my money in it, but on the other side some understanding exists as to the stability of this tenure. Some people appear to think that because there is no absolute guarantee that the rental will not be raised that, at any time, the legislature is liable to do so and it is to make the sum paid to the crown prohibitive. I have no objection to this, and I believe with success but, I wish there was some way of obtaining a definite assurance. It might be done by all the papers supporting a movement to pass legislation guaranteeing the same rental for the life of a license. Personally I am satisfied with present conditions but there are many who are not."

"But really I think that British Columbia will enormously advance within a very few years. There is no doubt that ample capital will be available as soon as its resources become widely known. There are signs of this at present, but the capital now coming in is only a very small indication of what will shortly be used in developing the resources of the province."

"Some statements have been made as to prices for timber lands on Vancouver Island being too high. I do not think so. Some of the tracts are extremely valuable. If properly cruised, by reliable men, not the timber value estimated by novices good prices could be obtained. But the trouble has been that men have got options on timber lands and then peddled them without accurate reports on their commercial value. Of course men who know the business have refused to deal with them and the turning down of the propositions may have given them a black eye."

"The lands might be the most valuable on the island, might contain more timber to the acre than the estimates stated, but no one could rely on them. The holders of timber lands on Vancouver Island and in British Columbia generally should see that they have the lands cruised by men of known ability, whose statements would be accepted as reliable. Then when some one came along prepared to talk business, it would be business, not a speculation. This want of accurate information has, to my knowledge, stopped several important sales."

"Some intending purchasers, like myself, have gone over the land. This is the best way to do, with a reliable cruiser, but many who would buy could not afford the time for this. They would, however, be satisfied with reports of the nature I have indicated. Up to the present, in many cases, first class limits have been sold very much below their proper market value. Others, of no account, have realized much more than they should have done. In one instance the seller has had the worst of it and in the other the purchaser. Neither of these things would have happened had proper steps been taken before the limits were placed on the market. Those who buy, for speculative purposes, and without proper knowledge may be successful but it is the man who wants to invest that should not neglect the proper steps. These conditions are well understood. There are dozens of men even now in the province looking into things for themselves with an idea of investing. But eastern investors would put up much more money if they were offered propositions backed by reliable reports. The trouble is not that present prices are too high but they are too uneven in many instances."

"If holders of undeveloped resources of any kind would follow the course I suggest and, in addition, if using a third party to make the sale assure themselves he knows the business, and pass over option peddlers, it would be a good thing for British Columbia."

REGIMENTAL ORDER

Instructions and Changes Notified by Lieut.-Col. Hall

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following order:

Regimental Headquarters, Victoria, B. C., Jan. 2nd, 1907.

The following extracts from General Orders are published for general information:

G. O. 152, October, 1906, "5th British Columbia Regiment." "To be provisional Lieutenant, Hugh Robert Newberry Cobbett, gentleman, 18th September, 1897, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 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WORKINGMEN

So very few of us, who live in British Columbia, are not workingmen, that the line of political demarcation, that sets any portion of the community apart from the rest and calls it "Labor," seems wholly an artificial distinction with nothing to render it necessary. We are nearly all workers, whether we labor with the pick and shovel, the axe and saw, the pen, or in the management of business, and, as the Colonist sees the matter, our interests are identical, although we may not always see eye to eye as to the best methods of advancing them. Therefore when we find a distinct political party organized and calling itself the Labor Party, we are naturally desirous of understanding why any section of a community of workers should think that it has interests so apart from the remainder that it must needs form a party to promote them. We are unable to see the necessity for such action in this province, even if we adopt the narrow meaning of the word "labor," which applies it to persons who work for daily wages at manual occupations. There is certainly no part of Canada where conditions, legal and otherwise, are more favorable to such persons than they are in this province, if, indeed, they are not more favorable here than anywhere else in the Dominion. At the same time, we would be the last to question the right of any section of the community to form itself into a political party, much as we might be disposed to question the judgment shown at this particular time in doing so.

No people suffer more by disturbed conditions than those who identify themselves with "Labor movements." If there is any class in the province, who are interested in seeing business carried on under favorable conditions, it is they. The steadier business is the better and more certain is the pay roll. In this respect their case is identical with that of the mercantile class, and, in our way of looking at it, merchants and wage-earners ought on all questions affecting the general prosperity of any country to be found standing side by side. Both need such political conditions that the public credit will be good and there will be no disturbances to unsettle the minds of investors. This is particularly the case in British Columbia, where such a large proportion of the pay-rolls are contingent upon the investment of outside capital. We grant that we are rapidly approaching a time when we will become more and more independent of outside investors, but we are a long way short of being so yet. There is not the slightest doubt that, if anything should occur to renew the disturbed political conditions which existed up to a few years ago, the first people to feel the injurious effect would be the wage-earners. We believe that the great majority of the Labor vote is composed of men of sound judgment and good general information. If this were not the case, they would long ago have been led astray by faddists, of whom there are always a great many, ready to promise anything and too often self-deluded by fanciful theories. But hitherto the Labor vote has been discounted all such fairy tales. We submit that there never was a time in the history of the province when it is more necessary to do this than now. A Labor man's vote is as valuable to him as the vote of the capitalist is to its possessor. In the coming election every wage-earner will have an equal voice in determining the immediate future of the province with the highest individual in the country. It would be a great pity to give such a vote for the advancement of some particular fad in political economy, or in the hope of securing a seat in the legislature of some man, who claims in an especial manner to represent wage-earners. Let every workingman ask himself the question: What have I or those who look to me for support to gain by bringing about a political change in British Columbia at the present time? Let him honestly decide if there is any real measure of reform, in which he is interested, that is not just as likely to be advanced by retaining the present government in power as by contributing to its defeat.

The Labor Party cannot hope to secure a majority in the next House. The most that can be hoped for by even the most sanguine of that party is that they may elect a sufficient number of members to be able to dictate to whichever party comes out of the elections with a majority. We do not think this a position that any workingman, who properly appreciates what is due to himself and the cause, for which he stands, ought to be willing to occupy, and it is a state of things that is full of danger to the province. We believe these views will commend themselves to many of the workingmen, and that, for such and other reasons, a very great many of the wage-earners will believe it to be in the best interest of the community that they should cast their votes for the Conservative candidates.

WHY MAKE A CHANGE?

We can assure our contemporary that there is nothing whatever presumptuous in an Opposition desiring to get into office. We have always supposed that, next, of course, to the desire to promote the best interests of the province, that was one of the chief aims of all Oppositionists. It is not at all extraordinary that Mr. Macdonald should think that he would make a better premier than Mr. McBride, nor that Mr. Oliver should think that he would shine in the office of Chief Commissioner, nor that Mr. McInnes should think that he can do pretty nearly anything just a little better than anyone else. We are all built that way. Sometimes in our modesty, we say that other people are better than ourselves, but none of us really believes it. Therefore we find nothing preposterous or extraordinary or culpable in the idea in which Mr. Macdonald appears to indulge, namely that he, and not Mr. McBride, ought to be premier of British Columbia.

This is a point upon which the electorate cannot be expected to grow enthusiastic. The people know that we have had a good government; they know that the country is prosperous; they know that stable government has much to do with maintaining prosperity, and they know that under the administration of Mr. McBride things have been stable. On the other hand they have no reason to believe that Mr. Macdonald can hope to continue what Mr. McBride has begun. They have no reason to suppose that there is the least chance of the Liberals electing a majority of the House, and hence the very much greater number of voters will vote for Conservative candidates, and thus ensure a continuance of the existing highly satisfactory state of things.

Our evening contemporary says that this sort of argument is an appeal to those who like to be on the winning side. Perhaps it is but it is very much more than this. It is an appeal to sober-minded men, who would not like to see British Columbia once more plunged into political uncertainty. And this consideration is having great weight with the people. Knowledge of that fact is driving our evening contemporary into something resembling journalistic hysterics. It sees that the campaign of slander has flattened out. Like any other gas bag it has burst under the pressure put upon it—we mean the slander not the Times. The Colonist has not taken the trouble to discuss the inventions of the enemies of the government. Long experience has taught it that slanders always explode of themselves and that is what they have done in this case. The Times has talked scandal day after day, and it is the simple and unquestionable truth that the people take less stock in its asseverations now than at any time since it began that line of action. The people simply do not believe the inferences which our contemporary draws from very plain and easily understood acts of public policy, which have already been fully defended upon the floor of the legislature.

If what British Columbia needs in power is men who rest upon the unwarranted vilification of their opponents for support, who have never in the legislature given any evidence that they appreciate the necessities of the province, we can understand why the voters should be influenced by the assertions and insinuations of our contemporary. But if what they want is that the government of the province shall be carried on in the future as it has been during the past three and a half years, that is, in a manner that has restored confidence at home and abroad, they will refuse to make a change. And they are going to refuse to make a change.

BETTER TERMS

Our evening contemporary with draws its statement that Mr. McBride placed the claims of the province for better terms unreservedly in the hands of the Conference; but it adds that he declined to discuss the question with members of the government after he had withdrawn from the conference. Our recollection of this phase of the case is that after Mr. McBride had left the Conference, Mr. Fielding offered to supplement what the Conference was willing to give, that is \$100,000 a year for ten years, by the sum of \$30,000 a year. Mr. McBride certainly declined to accept any such sum. Just think of the position we would have been in if he had accepted that proposal. We have important claims, admitted by every one to be based upon conditions of a permanent nature. We were offered a small annual payment for ten years; this payment Mr. Fielding was willing to ask Parliament to supplement by the above named amount, and if we remember aright, he was willing to make the \$30,000 a permanent addition to our revenue. That is to say, what Mr. McBride refused was \$1,000,000 in ten annual instalments, and sufficient money annually in addition to pay interest upon another \$1,000,000 at 3 per cent. Let us suppose that Mr. McBride had been so "easy" as to accept such a proposition, will the Times pretend that it would have been satisfied? That is one way, and a very good way to look at the case. Suppose, we repeat, that Mr. McBride had accepted what would not be quite equal to \$2,000,000 in hand, in full satisfaction of the claims of the province by reason of the exceptional permanent difficulties attending the administration of affairs in this province, would our contemporary, would Mr. J. A. Macdonald, would the Liberal party have said that he did right? The Times might answer this question on Monday afternoon, and Mr. Macdonald might do so on Monday night. Shortly after Mr. McBride returned

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from Ottawa, Mr. Macdonald said in an interview that he "did not know where he was at." Here is an excellent opportunity for him to define his position, if he has had time enough to decide upon his whereabouts. Let him tell the people of Victoria whether or not he thinks that Mr. McBride ought to have accepted the offer of the Conference, plus the additional sum which Mr. Fielding was willing that Parliament should grant. If Mr. Macdonald will deal with this question directly, without any phrase-making and without any dodging, we all will know where he is at.

LORD STRATHCONA

The report of the resignation by Lord Strathcona of the office of High Commissioner for Canada in London has been confirmed. It is intimated that the Dominion may enjoy the benefit of his invaluable services in connection with the British Embassy at Washington, but in the natural order of things the distinguished gentleman must shortly retire altogether from public life.

The Right Hon. Sir Donald Alexander Smith, First Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, was born in Morayshire, Scotland, in 1820. He is therefore now in his 87th year. At eighteen years of age, he entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, spending the first thirteen years of his employment on the Labrador coast. He was then, that is to say in 1851, removed to the region west of Hudson Bay. It is worth while pausing in this brief story of his life long enough to endeavor to grasp what this means. The year 1851 was before the Crimean war, and Her late Majesty had only been fourteen years upon the throne. Steamship communication was yet in its infancy, and its full success was regarded as rather problematical. The idea of trans-Atlantic telegraphy had not yet been broached. Railways were, as compared with what they are today, exceedingly primitive affairs. The Canadian provinces were poor in population and wealth. The idea of Confederation had been suggested by Lord Durham, but it found no acceptance from a people, who had nothing in common except their allegiance to the British crown. Only two years before Vancouver Island had been erected into a crown colony, but British Columbia was not even a name. Yet at this time Donald A. Smith was a man of 31 years, with an already arduous experience in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company.

His Lordship's rise in the official list was not especially rapid, but he became Chief Factor in due course, and afterwards was made Resident Governor and Chief Commissioner of the Company. In 1869 he first came prominently before the people of Canada, when he was appointed Special Commissioner to inquire into the Riel rebellion, in which capacity he showed great courage and tact. When Manitoba was organized into a province he was elected as a member for Winnipeg. He became a member of the Northwest Council, and afterwards entered the House of Commons, first from Selkirk and afterwards from Montreal West. He retired from political life in 1896, and was made High Commissioner and a member of the Privy Council for Canada. He was never very pronounced in his political affiliations, having supported both Sir John Macdonald and Alexander Mackenzie, and afterwards occupied an independent position. His greatest work in Canada has been his part in the construction of the Canadian Pacific. He had had railway experience before engaging in this enterprise, having been associated with James J. Hill and George Stephen, as he was then called, in the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, and with Stephen and others in the New Brunswick Railway. He has also been, and we believe now is, closely identified with the Great Northern Railway. He was knighted in 1886, and in the Queen's Jubilee year was raised to the peerage.

The wealth which he has accumulated during his long and very successful life is very great, but he has always been an exceedingly liberal giver. In every respect he has shown himself to be an excellent citizen. His appreciation of Canada, her needs and possibilities, has always been admirable. He undoubtedly knows more about the Dominion than any other individual. His broad grasp of public questions has been of inestimable service to the country, and it is greatly to be hoped that the report, that we are still to enjoy the advantage of his great knowledge, wide experience and powerful influence, is well-founded.

The Times tells us that some of the "old time Conservatives" regard Mr. McBride as a usurper. Names, neighbors, names.

Over in Tacoma they are trying hard to prove that young Thompson, who shot Judge Emory, is insane. The evidence adduced for that purpose is of a most extraordinary kind. If a man can be found irresponsible for his acts upon such testimony, then there is hardly a boy in the world who is not crazy.

Mr. Frank Higgins says that the Mayor has refused to certify to the municipal voters' list and very plainly intimates that His Worship is doing so for the purpose of preventing him and others from applying to be restored to the list. One can hardly think that Mr. Morley, with all his

strange conceptions of public duty, would do a thing like that. We must think, until the contrary is shown, that he has some valid reason for refusing or, shall we say? deferring his certificate.

Apparently the steamship City of Panama has met her fate with all on board somewhere along the coast south of San Francisco. This ship is thirty-three years old, which is a pretty long life for an iron ship. It looks as if the class of steamships employed in coastwise traffic in that part of the world is no better than it ought to be.

The Mayor tells us in his address to the citizens that he has settled the Songhees Reserve question all except getting the Indians off. As this was the only thing that had to be settled, we do not see what Mr. Morley thinks he has accomplished. He says that that remains to be done is for Parliament to pass a law compelling the Indians to go where they are sent. A settlement that depends upon coercion is rather a poor affair. As a matter of fact, Mr. Morley has not advanced the Songhees matter by so much as the breadth of a hair.

The Mayor violently attacked the Board of Trade at the Spring Ridge meeting. This sort of thing is one of the means whereby Mr. Morley expects to make himself solid with an element in the community, whose votes he is especially catering for. Mr. Morley was a member of that body for a short time, and during that time he managed to keep himself and the Board in hot water always. No one could by any manner of chance do anything that was right; every one had some sinister motive for everything he did, according to him. Mr. Simon Leiser can be trusted to attend to His Worship's case in this respect.

The Times says that the political attitude of Mr. C. J. V. Spratt "is of no particular importance." The four representatives of Victoria in the last House did not think this, when the Young Liberal Club, with Mr. Spratt at the head of it, contributed so much to their election. Mr. George Riley did not think so, when the same organization, with Mr. Spratt at its head, helped him to gain a seat in the House of Commons, and Mr. Templeman did not think so, when he attributed his election to the same club, of which Mr. Spratt was at that time president. The political attitude of a gentleman, who, during three campaigns, was at the head of the most aggressive political organization that Victoria has ever seen, may not be important in the view of the Times, but it may count for something in the election, not perhaps so much so far as Mr. Spratt's personal action is concerned, but because of the causes that have led up to that action. In the opinion of our contemporary the only people, whose political attitude is of the least importance, are the little group that makes up the Victoria machine, whose overbearing treatment of their party is chiefly responsible for the present serious break in the Liberal ranks.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

THE PLAGUE OF INFLUENZA

London cables report that England is again suffering from one of its periodical epidemics of influenza, the scourge which appeared in the British Isles in 1889, after an absence from them of more than a quarter of a century. So widespread is the complaint, so indiscriminate are its attacks, that there are probably few adults, in the great cities who have not at some time or other suffered from it. Hence the able medical opinion on the nature of influenza, its causes, and the best methods of treating and preventing it, which the London "Practitioner" has collected in its forthcoming January number, will be of profound interest and unusual value to the general public.

The effects of the complaint are peculiar and capricious. By the general consent of the medical authorities, it has the faculty of picking out the weak point in the victim's constitution and falling upon that weakness. If it is not in itself serious, its after-effects may be grave in the extreme. It appears to predispose the patient to pneumonia, and to weaken the action of the heart. Hence epidemics invariably send up the death rate, sometimes in very remarkable degree. The instance of Sheffield, in April, 1891, when the death rate rose during such an epidemic to 73.4 and as suddenly fell again after the disease had subsided, is well known. Children seem to be the disease better than adults, and to be less liable to its after-effects. It is decidedly more fatal to the old, and it appears to have some special tendency to strike the distinguished.

The famous doctors agree that the best treatment is rest, warmth, and quiet, which Sir William Broadbent puts his faith to quinine, both as a curative agent and as a prophylactic. Perhaps influenza is so often deadly because the victim fights against it, and from the very nature of his disorder declines to take to his bed. Medical opinion holds that the use of stimulants in influenza cases is dangerous, and that alcohol should only be taken under medical advice. This is in entire consonance with the latest physiological researches into the effect of alcohol upon the constitution. Dr. Mackenzie emphasizes the value of fresh air before the complaint has made its appearance, though instances are by no means unknown in which devotees of the open window have been attacked. He urges strict attention to the hygiene of the mouth as another useful measure of protection. But, despite all precautions, it is feared that the malady will remain with civilized man. The modern city with its smoky atmosphere, obscuring the sunlight, which has a deadly effect on all germs, is a peculiarly favorable breeding-ground for all kinds of bacteria, especially where a complaint is not serious enough to demand notice to the sanitary authorities and measures of isolation and disinfection. —Halifax Chronicle.

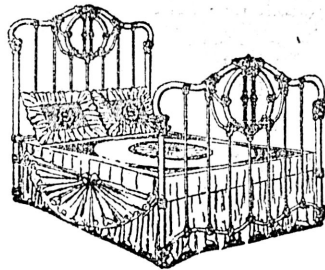
Piles get quick relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Remember! It's made alone for Piles—and it works with certainty and satisfaction. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Try it and see. C. H. Bowers.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR GOOD BEDDING

You can never stay away from such great values as we show in Bedsteads, Blankets, Sheets, etc. Now is the time you want good bed-clothing. The cold weather is not leaving us yet—just beginning. So come in now and see our lovely things before they are all gone.

Fine Bedsteads

Nice Iron and Brass Bedstead, iron work finished in dull black and gold, with polished brass trimmings, full size of 4 feet 6 inches. This is a good value. Special price.....\$30.00
Iron and Brass Bedstead, finished in apple green and white enamel, brass filled, full size 4 feet 6 inches. Price\$35.00
Polished Brass Bedstead, very heavy, massive design. This is a lovely bedstead. Full size 4 feet 6 inches. Price\$45.00
You will also find a large stock of other nice bedsteads at lower prices. Take elevator to Fourth Floor.



Mattresses

We carry a very large stock of fine Mattresses—Excelsior (wool top and bottom), Jumbo, Moss, Snowflake, Ostermoor and Hair Mattresses, all of the highest sanitary qualities.

Blankets

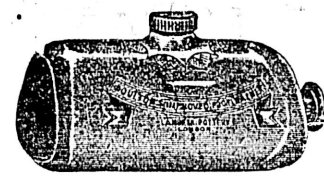
The Famous Scotch Cheviot Blankets, all white, the most durable blanket made, especially woven to resist wear, made of all-wool—9-lb., size 76x90 inches, per pair, \$9.00; 10-lb., size 80x93, per pair.....\$10.00
Milford Blankets, all white—These are made of very soft fine wool and bound round with silk, weight 9 lbs. Price, per pair.....\$12.00
Alexander Blankets, all white—Made of fine super wool, in different weights and sizes. Per pair, from \$5.25 to.....\$7.25
All-Wool Silver Grey Blankets—6-lb., size 60x80 inches, \$4.50; 7-lb., size 62x82 inches\$5.00
The Queen Blanket, cotton and wool—This is a good serviceable blanket, not all wool, but is of good wearing qualities—8-lb., size 68x86 inches.....\$4.75
Crib Blankets, in white, all-wool—30x40 inches, per pair, \$2.75; 36x54 inches....\$3.20
And a very fine stock of other fine blankets to select from.

McIntock's Famous Down Quilts

Covered in Paisley Chintz, French Silk, and Satin and Silk. The down in these quilts are of the best quality, well filled, ventilated, pure and free from odor, and at all prices. Cotton Filled Comforters, covered in muslin and satin, filled with pure white cotton, at prices ranging from, each, \$1.85 to.....\$4.25

Flannelette Sheets

In White and Grey, with pink borders, in sizes 60x76 inches, price, per pair.....\$1.25
Orleans Sheets—Pure White, extra heavy, finest quality, in many different sizes, in prices ranging from, per pair, \$1.75 to.....\$2.50



Doulton's Celebrated Foot Warmers

Do not tolerate cold feet when we have something to warm them, within reach of all, at \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

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WEILER BROS.

Complete Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers.

VICTORIA, B. C.

SALE NEWS

Henry Young & Co.

SALE NEWS

Phenomenal Chiffon Special

ON MONDAY

THE VERY LATEST fabric for evening wear is matchless chiffon, with its light gauzy effect and relatively strong silk texture. We have a glorious stock of the most beautiful chiffon, but it must be cleared out to make way for our very large Spring purchases, hence the splendid opportunity and tremendous reduction for tomorrow.

20 Pieces of the daintiest 42-inch colored silk chiffon, in most beautiful shades and designs. Regular price from 90c to \$1.25 per yard. Sale price, on Monday, per yard.....25c

Chiffon Lace for Trimming

The whole of our matchless chiffon embroidered laces, 4½ to 6½ in. wide. Regular 40c to 45c per yard. Sale price on Monday per yd.. 10c

At our January Sale

You Cannot Make a Mistake. Every Article Purchased is Capital Well Invested

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

DRESS GOODS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKING, ETC.
Government Street, Victoria

OLD CHUM
VIRGINIA FLAKE CUT
SMOKING TOBACCO
Richards
MADE IN CANADA

Everybody Smokes Old Chum

Victoria Daily Weather

Saturday, Jan. 5.

Highest..... 30
Lowest..... 24
Mean..... 27

Rain and melted snow,
.02 inch; sunshine, 2 hours,
48 minutes.

Victoria Weather
DECEMBER, 1906

Highest temperature, 51.4
Lowest temperature, 28.3
Mean temperature, 40.20

Total precipitation for the month, 3.85 inches; rain 3.82, snow .03; average amount, 5.55 inches.

Bright sunshine, 31 hours, 48 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.12 (constant sunshine being 1).

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DIED

KEAPPOCK—On the 5th instant, at St. Joseph's hospital, Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Keapock, a native of Navan, Co. Meath, Ireland, aged 18 years.

Funeral will take place from the Victoria Undertaking Parlors, 35 Yates street, on Monday at 8:45 a. m., and at 9 o'clock from the R. C. cathedral.

Friends please accept this intimation.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Wanderers Leading

For the first time since the opening of the season the Wanderers have forfeited the first place in the championship of the city. By defeating the Y. M. C. A. at Oak Bay the Wanderers have captured the lead in the fight for this great honor. Although they have now the point advantage, the Wanderers have played one game more than the Y. M. C. A. and they must win their next match to retain their position. The Wanderers began to wobble yesterday at Oak Bay by 5 to 1. The ground was not in the best condition for play, the heavy frost making it hard and slippery, and many severe falls were experienced during the game on this account. It was impossible for the players to work with any degree of judgment, and the ground became worse as the match progressed. The Y. M. C. A. offered a tough resistance to defeat, but although they were not in the best of condition, the Wanderers gradually drew away with a good lead. When Rutter, for the Y. M. C. A., sent in a shot that Staden allowed to go through, the Wanderers began to wobble and took several shots at their opponents' goal, one of which, by Goward, almost becoming a repetition of his phenomenal shot on New Year's day. Nothing availed, however, till Todd, getting the ball, passed it to Wilson, who was successful. No further scoring then took place till nearly half time, when the Wanderers were pressing, and from a drive out Gregory accidentally put the ball through his own goal. When half time was called the Wanderers possessed a lead of one goal. On resuming with the lead the Wanderers continually pressed their opponents till Schweigert scored the ball and carrying it past the two backs, scored the third goal. Another followed soon, when after a scrimmage in front of the goal, Peden shot the ball through, he also placing the fifth and last goal. During the remainder of the game the Wanderers got careless and on several occasions the Y. M. C. A. came very near scoring a second goal. During the latter part of the game, the play was interfered with considerably. Workmen who were engaged clearing a road along side the ground, were in the way of the move stumps, and five balls being set off in quick succession, roots, dirt and stones were hurled on to the ground, one piece in particular coming within a few feet of one of the players, who had the ball and did not realize his danger. Luckily, however, no harm was done and time was called shortly after. For the Y. M. C. A. Kerchen and Hill did the best work, and Whyte in goal, stopped some hard shots. J. H. Morris acted as referee and gave good satisfaction.

How They Stand

Club	Pld.	W.	L.	Drn.	Pts.
Wanderers	9	5	1	3	13
Rovers	8	5	1	2	12
Garrison	8	4	3	1	9
Victoria West	7	4	2	1	8
Y. M. C. A.	7	2	5	0	4
Fifth Regiment	5	1	4	0	2

Match Postponed

The match arranged between the Fifth Regiment and Victoria West at York Point could not take place for the Garrison required the ground on Saturday afternoon.

Victoria Defeated

Seattle, Jan. 5.—(Special).—The team from Stanford University defeated the Victoria players today by the score of 11-0. The Princess Beatrice was late in arriving and the Victoria players had to go direct to the grounds. It was a good hard game. Both sets of forwards worked hard. Stanford pressed in the first half and scored after a forward pass. The kick at goal failed. After resuming play Victoria pressed. Stanford got the ball from a scrum and scored a neat try, which was not converted. Even play followed. Stanford got the ball and scored the third try, which was converted by a neat kick. Meredith, for Victoria, worked like a horse. Sargison, Newcombe, Miller and Sweeney assisting him by good playing.

LACROSSE

After the Trophy

The Victoria West intermediate lacrosse team have demanded of the managers of the Victoria club that the trophy for the intermediate championship should be handed to them as the rightful holders. During the season two games were played for the cup, the Centrals winning the first and the Victoria West the second. The third and decisive game was never played, although those from Victoria West pressed anxious to play and agree to arrange the match. In their claim for the cup it is pointed out that they have won a game and their desire to have the final game played is also referred to. This claim will be considered by the management of the club at a meeting to be held at an early date. The cup was won by the Centrals last season, and in the first match it appeared as if the trophy would go to them again this season, but the victory of Victoria West in the second game upset this calculation.

CRICKET

Seattle Declines Tournament

It is very likely that the cricket week for 1907 will be held in Vancouver instead of Seattle, as was arranged at the meeting in this city on the occasion of the last tournament. At this meeting it was decided that the next tournament would be held in Seattle provided that city had two grounds in condition for matches. If not, it was to be held in Vancouver. A letter has been received by the secretary from W. P. Cameron of the Seattle club, stating that it is practically impossible for the matches to be played in that city this season, as their grounds will not be in condition. He further points out that as the Alaska Yukon Exposition will be held in Seattle in two years time it would be better to play the matches in connection with the exposition. Since Seattle declines to take the responsibility for the tournament, Vancouver will reap the benefit. The Terminal City clubs each have a ground and no difficulty would be encountered by playing at the same time. It is expected that the Vancouver clubs will be officially notified that the Seattle club has declined to accept the offer, and then they must decide. The members of the Victoria club are already anticipating the matches, and a strong effort will be made to repeat their last performance.

CHESSE

The general meeting of the Victoria Chess club will be held on Saturday evening, January 12th, at 8:30 o'clock. The business to be transacted will be the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the consideration of the annual report and financial statement.

HOCKEY

A Good Practice

The members of the Victoria Ladies' Hockey Club practiced at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon for their match on the 10th inst. against Vancouver. A decided improvement was noticed in the play of the forwards, a re-arrangement of the team making the attacking line much stronger. The players will practice again during the week and with careful coaching it is expected that they will be in better shape for the match against Vancouver than that at Nanaimo.

Want of Enthusiasm

A practice for the members of the Victoria club was called for yesterday, but it failed to take place for only six players turned out. Some of them being late. The club has a league fixture next Saturday, and the outlook for victory is far from promising.

SKATING

Good at Colwood

The recent spell of cold weather has provided excellent skating at Colwood, and accordingly a fairly large number took advantage of this opportunity to visit the lake and enjoy some winter sport. The ice was very firm but there was considerable roughness. This season wore off, however, and some very pleasant skating was indulged in, followed by hockey on the ice. The majority of skating enthusiasts went out by the E. & N. railway, while others utilized bicycles and sledges. The regular trains will carry all who may desire to go out today, the first leaving at 9 o'clock and another at 3 in the afternoon.

A CANADIAN HEALTH RESORT

"Traveler" writes in the Manitoba Free Press from Summerville, B. C.: "It is a matter for celebration to western folk that a desirable winter climate has been discovered in the mountain fringes to the west of us. Manitoba has a climate that is ideal for winter sports. The air is undeniably tonic. Many a case of asthma and bronchial trouble, eastern born, has faded away under its spell. But only one word is needed for some, and must prove for many more, a powerful stimulus. The clear sky and superabundance of ozone have meant high temperature and health for many. That is good for business. It makes the wheels go round and the pauper account a right one. Natives of the wheat belt will find it a tonic. But nature has her limits. 'It's not the distance, but the pace that kills,' and the time comes when the successful business man feels that he must get away from it to ease the strain of life. Hitherto in such cases the exodus has been to California or Colorado. Tired eyes turned to the green hills west of us, and was not long then till the seekers bent their steps in the direction of their goal, taking their departure from the good Manitoba to search for their ease at the price of becoming aliens. Lately, however, there has been a change. California is no longer the goal of the weary, where the part in the economic development of the pioneer province of the great west, may retire to and his days under the old flag amid congenial surroundings and in touch with the clustering associations of a life time. Strange politics, strange parties, strange people may be all well enough in the 'fifteen twenties,' when all life is a joke; but patriotic and party affiliations count for much later, when the character has crystallized. 'It's hard to learn an old dog new tricks.' Summerville, for instance, in the southern part of the Okanagan valley, appeals to the wanderer. It is said to be very like those parts of California where the best fruit is grown. Many Canadians prefer Summerville to the south as a place of residence. California may be delightful, they say, but it has its disadvantages. One of those who hold that opinion is Mr. D. G. Ross, with whom the writer recently had an interview. Mr. Ross is known in Vancouver as the superintendent of the Port William division of the C. P. R. Later on he was C. P. R. superintendent in Nelson, B. C. He has traveled extensively for the Summerville Development Co. He is a clear eyed, capable man, who looks at things through practical spectacles. In contrasting the fruit-raising sections of California with Summerville, he says the balance on the whole from a climatic standpoint, is in favor of Summerville. California is milder in winter, but it is hotter in summer. It is milder, but it is wet and it is muddy. For an invalid prostrate entirely, it is preferable, because it is milder; but for anyone not entirely used up, Summerville is to be preferred, because it has just a little breath of air. 'The dog's fore-foot, what do they call their cold spell,' said Mr. Ross. 'My thermometer has registered two be-

Fit-Reform
HAND TAILORED GARMENTS FOUNDERS IN CANADA

Overcoats for Colder Days.

In addition to our exclusive creations in Gray Mixtures and Black Melton, we are showing an exceptional line of Overcoats for blizzard weather.

These are the famous Fit-Reform Double Breasted Ulsters—in Irish Freizes and Scotch Tweeds—exclusive cloths that have no duplicates in Canada.

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\$5,500.00 Will buy a splendid wood and teaming business with 7 horses, 4 wagons, 1 cart, harness, wood racks, gravel boxes, road cart, office fixtures and safe. Portable steam saving outfit in good condition. Centrally located wood yard to handle wood received from cars. Wharf with conveniences for handling water shipments. DOING A RUSHING BUSINESS. Average net income \$3,600.00 per annum. Books open for inspection.

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Real Estate and Insurance Agents

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WE HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE

Fast Trotters, Fast Pacers, Good Road Horses

Corner Niagara and South Turner - Take Beacon Hill Car
Manager Always in Attendance; I. D. Chappell, Manager

low the freezing point of water every day. That is invigorating, and it keeps us dry. Today it stands at eight above. As a Canadian, I find this weather to be just what I need. And that our equable summer weather gives us healthier fruit. There is more sugar and less acid in it. It is incomparably superior in every way. And Mr. Ross, whose beautiful California cottage looks out on the lake front, excused himself to supervise the laying of water power pipes to be used for electric lighting plant, the company is now installing. It may or may not concern Manitobans coming West on the winter excursion to know it, but it certainly is genuine in the foregoing statement about Canadians waking up to the possession of a California of their own, that in two weeks—and that before the survey could be made—about \$10,000 worth of property in East Summerville was sold in the closing days of November. East Summerville consists of a beautiful town-site near the lake level and 2,500 acres of magnificent beach land across the lake from Summerville. It was recently purchased by Mr. J. M. Robinson, the founder of Peachland and Summerville, at a good figure. He is having it surveyed into lots, some large, some small, and some very large. It will be a kind of suburb of Summerville, as a ferry will ply between the two places, and it will have one attractive feature very prominent—no lot owner will be obliged to borrow a look at the lake from anybody. **ANIMALS WEAR JEWELS** No small sensation was caused recently in New York by the appearance in the window of a Mr. Rieman, a celebrated Fifth Avenue jeweler, of a beautiful, black Angora cat, wearing a magnificent diamond collar, which would have well become an empress. So great was the crowd that surged around the store that it was impossible to get near the door until a number of policemen were sent to clear the way and moved the people on. The writer afterwards met Alfred Charles Miller, manager for Mr. Rieman, from whom he extracted some interesting information. "This cat," he said, taking the animal out of the window, "is a pure-bred Angora, and said to be worth a couple of hundred dollars. It was recently made a present to Mr. Rieman by a lady customer, and he values it very highly. One day, about three weeks ago, while the animal was seated on the counter, a young lady entered, and after petting the pretty creature she took off a diamond collar she was wearing and clasped it round the cat's throat. It looked for showing off a gem that she had ever seen. "I thoroughly agreed with her and soon afterwards I drew up an attractive design for a 'cat-collar,' which we had made at our own works. The diamonds, of which there were 480, are of the finest water, and set in a flexible band of pure gold. We may possibly sell the collar should anyone take a fancy to it, and feel disposed to pay a sum equal to about £4,000 English money. "Are we afraid of losing the collar?" Well, you may be sure we do not take unnecessary risks. When she goes in the window for her four or five hours sleep we put the collar on, and as the back of the window is gridded there is no much chance of her getting out. At night the collar is taken off and put in the safe with the other jewels. "Not many weeks ago we made a most elegant 'wristlet' for a poodle belonging to a lady whose name you would easily recognize were I to mention it. The band was of solid gold, about an eighth of an inch in thickness, the name of the animal—Rex—being shown in brilliant. There is no possibility of the band being lost, for it is riveted on the dog's fore-foot. In such a manner that while in no way interfering with the circulation, it cannot be moved either up or down. This little conceit cost something in the neighborhood of £100. "Mrs. Jack Sargeant, wife of the Pittsburgh millionaire, has a couple of thoroughbred Chows, both of which wear jeweled collars. They are made of limp chain gold, the gems in one being diamonds and in the other rubies. The name of the dog, together with that of the owner, is engraved on a gold plate, in the usual way. The collars are lined with felt, and wear very easy on the dog's fur. I should say the cost of each trinket would be about £60. "Some time ago we made a collar and a bracelet for a toy dog so small that you could hold the little creature easily in the palm of your hand. It was a most beautiful and perfect animal, but so tiny that I do not suppose it can have weighed more than a pound, and the bracelet we made for it was no bigger than a child's ring. This remarkable little creature was called Minette, and belonged to the daughter of a wealthy Wall street magnate. The child herself chose the collar. There were three tiny-name plates arranged at equal distances, each plate bearing one letter of the name 'Min' (by which her mistress called her) in turquoise. The bracelet was of gold, and ornamented with the same name in the same stones, together with the date. "Another fad with wealthy ladies just at present is to have their pets not only wear jeweled collars and bracelets, but also lockets—the latter usually containing a portrait of their proud mistress. I know a famous New York woman, whose pet Griffon spaniel wears one of the handsomest lockets ever made. It

POMMERY

In the open markets of France and Great Britain, where quality fixes the price of Champagne

Pommery Stands First

LAW, YOUNG & CO., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

CAMPBELL'S
Greatest January Sale

Opera Cloaks at Half Price

Monday's opportunity at Campbell's is of more than ordinary interest. The very choice selection of exclusively designed Opera Cloaks will be on sale at half price. A few descriptions are:

OPERA CLOAK in Old Rose, beautifully trimmed with silk military braid and lace insertion, surplice sleeves, full length, regular price \$21.00. Sale price \$10.50

OPERA CLOAK in very beautiful pale blue, seven-eighths length, trimmed in embroidered silk, silk lined; real Thibet collar; regular price, \$35.00. Sale price \$17.50

SEE WINDOWS FOR OPERA CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE

Plush Eton Jackets

PLUSH ETON JACKETS, silk-lined, trimmed in velvet, gold braid and lace, extremely stylish and fashionable, regular price \$30. Sale price \$15.00

BROWN PLUSH ETON JACKET, in the very latest mode; regular price, \$22.50. Sale price \$11.25

Babies' Hoods

Such Dainty Hoods in silk crochet and ribbon work. On table right at entrance to showrooms; regular price, \$2.00. Sale price \$1.00

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS IN ALL SECTIONS AT

Angus Campbell & Co
THE LADIES' STORE
Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Our Christmas Sale
Morris Chair Prize

Has Not Been Claimed The winning number, as was announced in both The Colonist and the Times, was 1876. We will be pleased to see the holder of the above-mentioned Ticket, and deliver unto him or her the prize, which is well worth having.

Smith & Champion
Telephone 718
100-102 Douglas Street VICTORIA, B. C.

NOMINATIONS FOR PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS, 1907

Constituency—Retiring Member.	Liberal-Conservative.	Liberal.	Socialist, Labor or Independent.
Atlin—Dr. Young (Con.)	Dr. Young	H. C. Brewster	James C. Wright (Soc.)
Alberni—Wm. Munson (Con.)	Wm. Munson	H. C. Brewster	James C. Wright (Soc.)
Cariboo—J. Murphy (Lib.)	J. Murphy	W. C. Wells	W. C. Wells
2nd Seat—H. Jones (Lib.)	S. A. Cawley	W. C. Wells	W. C. Wells
Chilliwack—C. Munro (Lib.)	C. Munro	W. C. Wells	W. C. Wells
Columbia—W. C. Wells (Lib.)	W. C. Wells	W. C. Wells	W. C. Wells
Comox—R. Grant (Con.)	R. Grant	W. H. Hayward	W. H. Hayward
Cowichan—J. N. Evans (Lib.)	J. N. Evans	J. N. Evans	J. N. Evans
Cranbrook—Dr. King (Lib.)	Dr. King	Dr. King	Dr. King
Carleton Place—J. Taylor (Con.)	J. Taylor	R. McBride	R. McBride
Esquimalt—C. E. Pooley (Con.)	C. E. Pooley	C. E. Pooley	C. E. Pooley
Fernie—W. R. Ross (Con.)	W. R. Ross	W. R. Ross	W. R. Ross
Grand Forks—Geo. Fraser (Con.)	Geo. Fraser	Geo. Fraser	Geo. Fraser
Greenwood—J. R. Brown (Lib.)	J. R. Brown	E. G. Warren	E. G. Warren
Islands—T. W. Paterson (Lib.)	T. W. Paterson	A. E. McPhillips	T. W. Paterson
Kamloops—F. J. Fulton (Con.)	F. J. Fulton	F. J. Fulton	F. J. Fulton
Kaslo—R. E. Green (Con.)	R. E. Green	R. E. Green	R. E. Green
Lillooet—A. McDonald (Con.)	A. McDonald	A. McDonald	A. McDonald
Nanaimo—J. W. Hawthorthwaite (Soc.)	J. W. Hawthorthwaite	J. W. Hawthorthwaite	J. W. Hawthorthwaite
Nelson—J. Houston (Con.)	J. A. Kirkpatrick	Dr. G. A. B. Hall	Dr. G. A. B. Hall
Newcastle—P. Williams (Soc.)	P. Williams	F. W. Howay	F. W. Howay
New Westminster—T. Gifford (Con.)	T. Gifford	Dr. Macdonald	Dr. Macdonald
Okanagan—P. Elliott (Con.)	P. Elliott	Dr. Macdonald	Dr. Macdonald
Revelstoke—J. Taylor (Con.)	J. Taylor	Thos. Taylor	Thos. Taylor
Rosland—F. L. Carter-Cotton (Con.)	F. L. Carter-Cotton	J. W. Weir	J. W. Weir
Rossland—J. A. Macdonald (Lib.)	J. A. Macdonald	J. A. Macdonald	J. A. Macdonald
Saanich—J. Tanner (Lib.)	J. Tanner	Smith Curtis	Smith Curtis
Similkameen—L. W. Shattford (Con.)	L. W. Shattford	Dr. Kenzan	Dr. Kenzan
Skeena—C. W. D. Clifford (Con.)	C. W. D. Clifford	A. R. Doekstender	A. R. Doekstender
Slocan—Wm. Davidson (Lib. Soc.)	Wm. Davidson	R. P. MacLennan	R. P. MacLennan
Vancouver—J. R. Wilson (Con.)	J. R. Wilson	J. R. Wilson	J. R. Wilson
" 3-J. F. Garden (Con.)	J. F. Garden	J. F. Garden	J. F. Garden
" 4-W. J. Bowser (Con.)	W. J. Bowser	W. J. Bowser	W. J. Bowser
" 5-A. H. B. Macgowan (Con.)	A. H. B. Macgowan	T. F. MacLennan	T. F. MacLennan
Victoria 1—R. L. Drury (Lib.)	R. L. Drury	Dr. Ernest Hall	Dr. Ernest Hall
" 2-W. G. Cameron (Lib.)	W. G. Cameron	A. Johnson (Lib.)	A. Johnson (Lib.)
" 3-J. D. McNeil (Lib.)	J. D. McNeil	Stuart Henderson	Stuart Henderson
Yale—Stuart Henderson (Lib.)	Stuart Henderson	Stuart Henderson	Stuart Henderson
Ymir—H. Wright (Con.)	H. Wright	Stuart Henderson	Stuart Henderson

MAINLAND and BRITISH LION CIGARS

WHOLESALE
SIMON LEISER & CO.
E. A. MORRIS
VICTORIA, B.C.

is not very large, but almost entirely covered with gold, and with a small fortune. The locket, besides containing a portrait of the owner and her address also encloses a written statement to the effect that if the dog be lost, the finder, by safely returning the animal, may keep the locket for his honesty. By this means the lady thinks it is very unlikely anyone finding the animal will stick to him and so she will avoid the risk of losing him permanently. "It seems queer to us to thus lavish wealth and adoration on a dog when there are so many worthy objects awaiting one's attention; but then you can never hope to fathom the depths of a woman's foolishness when she has more money than she knows what to do with, so I suppose it is no good trying."

To stop a cold with "Preventives" is safer than to let it run and cure it afterwards. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventives will head off all colds and gripes, and perhaps save you from Pneumonia or Bronchitis. Preventives are little toothsome candy cold cure tablets selling in 5 cent and 25 cent boxes. If you are giving if you begin to sneeze, try Preventives. They will surely check the cold, and please you. Sold by C. H. Bowes.

"He is the least inquisitive man I know."

"Yes?"

"Yes, indeed. When he sees a fine automobile drawn up beside the sidewalk, he never stops to read the makers name on the hub."

Monkey Brand Soap cleans Kitchen uten, sals, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

"They took him to the sanatorium moaning feebly: 'Thirty-nine, thirty-nine.'"

"What does he mean by that?" the attendant inquired.

"It's the number of buttons on the back of his wife's new frock," the family doctor explained.—Ladies Home Journal.

The Quality Store

HUNGARIAN FLOUR, per bag	\$1.60
SNOWFLAKE FLOUR, per bag	\$1.50
BOCONE COAL OIL, per tin	\$1.70
ASTRAL COAL OIL, per tin	\$1.60
B. C. HAM, per lb.	.25
B. C. BACON, per lb.	.25
SWIFT & ARMOUR HAM, per lb.	.30
SWIFT & ARMOUR BACON, per lb.	.30
VANCOUVER SUGAR, 20 lb. bag	\$1.25

FELL & CO.,

Tel. 94 Limited. Cor. Fort and Broad

THE BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO.

LIMITED

McGREGOR BLOCK, Cor. BROAD and VIEW STREETS. Phone 319

FOR SALE—Some of the best improved business property in the city, on Government, Douglas, Fort and Yates streets.

FOR SALE—Very desirable acreage with sea frontage at Fowl Bay.

FOR SALE—Several desirable Islands, per acre \$20.

FOR SALE—2 acres Macaulay Point, 350 feet water frontage, well sheltered, magnificent view. \$4,000.

FOR SALE—A limited number of choice farms with sea frontage.

FOR SALE—Well situated water front lot suitable for wharfage, James Bay. A bargain at \$6,300.

List your property for quick sale with

THE BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED

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NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE DEMONSTRATOR

On Hair and Scalp Treatment

Consultation Free. Hours 10 to 6 o'clock

Do Not Fail to See Her

Cyrus H. Bowes, CHEMIST

98 Government St. Near Yates Street

GRAND LIBERAL RALLY

VICTORIA THEATRE
MONDAY, JANUARY 7th
AT 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS:

J. A. Macdonald, K. C., Liberal Leader of B.C.
W. W. B. McInnes, Ex Commissioner of the Yukon
John Oliver, of Delta—"Honest John"

LADIES CORDIALLY INVITED. Seats will be Reserved for Them

RETIRING SALE

We are beginning the New Year with some startling bargains. Look at the following:

11 Wool Shawls, were \$1.75 to \$3.00—Your Choice	\$1.50
12 Children's Coats, were \$3.50 to \$5.50—Your Choice	\$2.50
6 Short Cloth Coats, were \$3.00 to \$4.50—Your Choice	\$1.25
2 Only—Misses' Skirts, were \$4.50—Your Choice	\$2.25
2 Only—Girls' Dresses, were \$4.50—Your Choice	\$2.25

Mrs. W. BICKFORD - 61 and 63 Fort Street

THE STAGE.

The programme at the New Grand for the week, which will commence with tomorrow's matinee, will contain a combination of feature acts which Manager Jamieson maintains will prove to be the best he has yet been able to get together at one time. The list will be headed by Frank Combs and Muriel Stone, who will appear in the comedy playlet by Chas. Horwitz, entitled "The Last of the Troupe." Mr. Combs was for some years a letter carrier in Seattle and one of that city's most popular singers. He has been heard in Victoria since his professional debut there with Harry Carson Clarke. After an extended season with that company she gained considerable experience in stock companies in Denver and Chicago before winning success in the East in emotional roles under the management of Fred G. Berger, brother-in-law and manager of Sol Smith Russell. Mr. Combs and Miss Stone have been appearing in the East with great success in their vaudeville attraction. Their own scenery, which they carry with them, was painted in New York city, and faithfully portrays the interior of a country hotel in Rhineville, Penn., where the action takes place.

Inza and Lorella claim to be the greatest of all comedy acrobats, and certainly demand the highest prices. The Noetzel family have an entirely novel tight wire act. Claire Maynard, prima donna soprano, will sing melodious and new in appropriate costume, and has won golden opinions everywhere. Geo. E. Keane will present the illustrated song "The Belle of the Ball," and the new moving pictures will illustrate the chase after a diamond thief by secret service officers.

The National Food and Drug Act, which takes effect Jan. 1, 1907, does not affect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in any manner. No special labels are required on this remedy under that Act, as it is free from opiates and narcotics of every character, making it a safe remedy for mothers to use with their children. This remedy has been in use for so many years, and its good qualities are so well known, that no one need hesitate to use it when troubled with a cough or cold. For sale by all druggists.

IN LINE WITH THE PURE FOOD LAW.

Use telephone to LadySmith.

Local News

Amherst shoes for men who work.

Refuge Home.—The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. Refuge Home will be held at the home, North Pembroke street, on Tuesday, the 8th, at 3 p. m.

Musical Society.—In consequence of the Schumann-Heink concert this week, the practice of the "Pied Piper" will be held on Tuesday instead of Wednesday at the city hall.

Matrimonial.—The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Elsie R. Stadel, daughter of Harry Stadel, of this city, to J. J. Mason, of Calgary, son of G. E. Mason, of Victoria.

Poultry Show.—The next regular meeting under the auspices of the Victoria Poultry association will be held at the Queen's hotel on Tuesday, 8th instant. A full attendance of members is requested in order to complete arrangements for the coming show.

Thanks for Dinner.—The following cablegram was received by the Minister of Finance and Agriculture yesterday: "London, Jan. 4, 1907.—Thirteen hundred ragged school children thank kind hearts in British Columbia for dinner today and send New Year's greetings. J. H. Turner."

Last Sad Rites.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Maude Louisa Rounding took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of her father, John Lister, Tolmie avenue, at 2 o'clock, and proceeded to St. Mark's church. Bolestine road, where service was conducted by the Rev. W. Bangs Allen at the church and grave. The following acted as pallbearers: F. W. Fawcett, W. Atkins, A. P. Blyth, A. Ford, J. Atkins, T. Main.

Burns' Concert.—The nineteenth annual Burns concert, under the auspices of the First Presbyterian church choir, will be held on Friday evening, the 25th instant. This concert has become an established fixture in musical circles looked forward to not only by people of Scottish birth and parentage, but by citizens generally, because of the intrinsic merit of the concert itself. Preparations have been going on for some time past by the choir to make this concert equal to, if not better than, previous ones.

Evangelistic Service.—A unique and exceedingly interesting service will be held in the Metropolitan Methodist church tomorrow evening, J. L. McComb, who has labored for some time in the Jerry McCauley Water Street mission in New York city, and who was associated with the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman in the great evangelistic campaign of last year, will conduct an evangelistic service and deliver his thrilling discourse on "The Life of Jerry McCauley, the New York River Thief." This address has attracted thousands of hearers in many cities, the facts presented being among the most romantic of modern history. All who possibly can should hear this remarkable story.

Week of Prayer.—The meetings of this special week commence on Monday, when a meeting will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A., to be addressed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, and in the evening at 8 o'clock in the Congregational church, Pandora street, when Rev. T. W. Gladstone will occupy the chair and Rev. G. K. B. Adams will give a brief address. The special subject for the day is "Humiliation and Thanksgiving." The letter of invitation to the observance of this week is signed by members of the Evangelical Alliance in 1000 lands, those who signed for British Columbia being Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rt. Rev. Bishop Du Vernet (Prince Rupert), Rev. T. W. Gladstone, and Rev. A. J. Hall (Alert Bay).

F. P. Begy Dead.—St. Catharines, Ont., papers note the death in that city on Dec. 26, of Francis P. Begy, an old resident, born in Baden, Germany, 78 years ago, and prominently identified with the business life of the Niagara district since 1836. Mr. Begy was the chief pillar of St. Paul street Methodist church—one of the five who signed the original trustee deed, and for years was chief of the St. Catharines fire department, which he organized. He was the head of a large paper-hanging business, and had succeeded uncommonly well in speculations. At the time of his death he had large interests in the Similkameen district, in Atlin, and at Vancouver. A company of which he was promoter and president holds a charter for an independent railway line into the Similkameen.

More about Coal Scuttles.—We are selling a beauty for \$1.25. It has a funnel shaped mouth, and a cover over the back half, it is nicely japanned and gold striped. Others at 75c, 60c, 50c and 40c. Five Shovels that won't break 25c, others at 15c and 10c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

The best place in the city for English Hosiery is the Beehive, 84 Douglas St. Pure Cashmere, 35c, worth 45c; best Lambs, very warm, 50c, worth 65c. All wool goods' Socks, 25c, worth 50c; these can be re-fitted.

The Crash Has Come.—Pure Irish Crash, 18-inch, at 5c yard; Sutherland Douglas, Clyde or Kilrush, at 10c and 12 1/2c yard. Robinson's.

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boards at Cheapside.

The Bargain Centre of Victoria in Blankets and Comforters. No chills or colds in these blankets. English, Scotch and Canadian, \$2.50 up. Robinson's.

Prof. Cristion's twentieth century discovery, Dr. Bishop of London, Dr. Lazar of Berlin, Dr. Florenco of Milan, Italy, and Dr. Dunsanson of Paris, all endorse as the only safe and reliable anti-fall preparation. Prof. Cristion's Obesityal. No dieting required. Audia Oil removes wrinkles, smudges pits or any discoloration of the skin, making old faces look young again. Grey Hair Eliminator returns grey hair to its natural color and is the best thing to make hair grow, prevents it falling out and cures dandruff and all scalp troubles. Dermathol Beautifier removes blackheads, pimples, oily skin, coarse pores, also a sure hair destroyer. All of Prof. Cristion's French preparations for sale by Mrs. E. K. Winch, residence 129 Cormorant street.

Bon-Bons and Stockings, at the Family Grocer, corner Yates and Douglas streets, from 10c up. Don't miss the snaps.

Use telephone to LadySmith.

Mass Meeting.—The laboring men of the city will make their plans for the municipal campaign at a mass meeting to be held in the Labor hall next Tuesday evening.

Labor Party.—The first public meeting of the political campaign under the auspices of the local branch of the Canadian Labor party will be held at the Institute hall on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock.

Interesting Service.—At the Metropolitan Methodist church this morning a very interesting ceremonial will be observed—Mr. Chemata Sumida, a Japanese convert, being baptized in the rites of Christianity.

The Vancouver Boat.—No boat will leave the city tonight for Vancouver. The Charmer will be laid off, and her place will be taken by the Princess Beatrice, which will leave at city at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. She will leave Vancouver for the return trip as near the schedule time as possible, but will in all probability be a little late in arriving in the city tomorrow evening.

Home Nursing Society.—Through an oversight the following names were omitted from the list of subscribers to the funds of the Home Nursing society appearing in last Sunday's Colonist, viz.: Mrs. Heisterman, Mrs. Young, and Mrs. A. E. Smith. To these, as well as to all others who so kindly contributed to the good work, the Home Nursing society owes a debt of gratitude and offers its sincere thanks.

Canada's Garden City.—A pretty Christmas custom that is doing good advertising for Victoria's climate is mentioned in the Manitoba Free Press. Dr. Phair and other residents of Winnipeg had received by express boxes of fragrant flowers picked from the garden of J. Howard Chapman of this city, and including roses, verbenas, stocks and delicate ferns. The doctor was a visitor here last summer, and his Christmas box is doing much to advance the claims of Victoria to the title of Canada's Garden City.

New Sacred Song.—The latest musical composition by a local composer, Jesse A. Longfield, has just arrived from the well known publishing house of Novello & Co., Ltd., London, Eng. It takes the form of a sacred song, set to the familiar words, "Rock of Ages," by Rev. A. M. Toplady. The song was written especially for, and is dedicated to, Mrs. W. E. Staudland, a singer well known to Victorians for her delightful and sympathetic rendering of this class of music. This is the sixth composition Mr. Longfield has had published, and will no doubt prove as great a favor to the church as the preceding ones. It has a feeling melody which is well adapted to the words, and an accompaniment which is very sympathetic, and which is well arranged for either the organ or piano. It is published in two keys, for high and low voice.

The King's Daughters.—A memorial service to Mrs. Margaret Bottom, the foundress of the order of the King's Daughters, will be held tomorrow in the St. Andrew's church room at 3:45 p. m. All King's Daughters are asked to note this, and to make a point of attending if possible. The spirit of the work of the order is largely dependent upon unity in the great central principle for all service, so beautifully embodied in Mrs. Bottom's own life and teaching, and a closer bond and individual members, by taking this opportunity to memorialize and to consider the real benefit and intention accruing to all who sincerely revere and strive to emulate the spirit of her whose constancy and piety have inspired and informed an order whose members may now be counted by thousands.

Will Give Concert.—An excellent musical entertainment will be given in the Institute hall on the 22nd inst when the Polmatier Sisters, a company of talented and gifted musicians will give a concert under the auspices of the Victoria Amateur Footbal club. The company consists of five sisters assisted by H. E. Polmatier as director. The young ladies composing the company are the most clever family that have ever toured the country, they are finished musicians both with voice and instrument, and are blessed with a personal charm as well as with musical talent. As an entertaining organization the Polmatier sisters are accorded great praise by the music loving people, and as individual members they are far ahead of many of the so-called stars. Each of the young ladies is an artist and their work is musical throughout. Their technique is unusually developed and their orchestra good. In addition to forming a first class orchestra, each member of the company has some specialty of his or her own. The company is composed of Misses Lu Seba, Helene, E. Phillips, Ina K. and Pauline E. The programme is replete with musical string quartettes, trios, duets, cornet solos, trombone solos, vocal trios, and readings. The troupe of instrumentalists are said to excel any lady performers ever heard on these instruments. Ina K. is a marvel with the drum and traps and gives a solo on the xylophone which is greatly admired. The company has been on the road for some years and is endorsed by the press and public as being one of the best and cleanest musical companies that is doing business today. The company is now completing an extensive tour of the United States and Canada and have made a decided hit wherever they have played. In securing this company the Victoria Football club have secured a first class lot of musicians and it is expected that their efforts to give a first class performance will meet with a crowded house.

The lecture to be delivered by Rev. S. J. Thompson in the Metropolitan church on Thursday evening on "Love, Courtship and Marriage" has been postponed for one week on account of the week of prayer.

French or German in 5 Weeks.—Classes begin at Y. M. C. A., Monday, French, 11 a. m., 3 and 8 p. m.; German, 1:30 and 7 p. m.

W. O. Wallace, of the Family Grocery, corner Yates and Douglas streets, has just received a consignment of the Irish Biscuits from the firm of Jacobs & Co., of Dublin, to which he invites inspection of housekeepers.

Bar and Household Tumblers always in stock at Cheapside.

Heaters and Steel Ranges, cut and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you.

Thirty new colored local and Indian portraits, 2 for 5c. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Bird Cages and Cutlery at Cheapside.



This is the Mark
that guides you to durability, style and beauty when buying spoons, forks, knives, etc.

"1847 ROGERS BROS."
The standard of quality for nearly sixty years. In buying Wafers, Tureens, Trays, etc. if you want quality ask for the goods of MERIDEN BPTA CO.

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OAK BAY
WATERFRONT

P. R. BROWN, Ltd.
30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428

Full Dress

The season of Operas, Dinners, Assemblages and Dances is now in full swing, and social life in the city is at its height.

No house on the Coast rises above this in the matter of supplying the Full Dress needs.

Whatever Fashion has stamped as correct will here be found. Our Full Dress Shirts, Ties, Collars, Silk Hats, etc., will meet the whims of the most fastidious, and there is another accomplishment that distinguishes this house, namely, that of minimizing the cost. Our prices are a trifle under any other house on the Coast.

Leaders in White Kid Gloves, 50c to \$2.00.

FINCH & FINCH

HATTERS
57 GOVERNMENT STREET

We are Starting this year with a

25c SALE

In our East Window we are showing:

SHAWLS
UNDERVESTS
CASHMERE HOSE
FLANNELETTE DRAWERS
WOOL GLOVES & GAITERS
WOOL HOODS & JACKETS
APRONS & STOCK COLLARS

25c Each

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO
VICTORIA HOUSE
82 Yates Street

HOMEOPATHISTS

PLEASE NOTE

YOU GET

SCHUESSLER'S

12 TISSUE REMEDIES

—AT—

TERRY & MARETT

The Prescription Specialists
S.E. Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 700
T.M. 1754

Specials in Overcoats

We Are Offering

Special Reductions

—IN—

OVERCOATS

Our selection is of the best, and we guarantee every garment sold.

PEDEN'S

TAILORING PARLORS
31 Fort Street
Phone 655.



NEW

ULTRA FASHIONABLE

STYLES

IN

LADIES' FINE SHOES

Bell's, Sorosis' and Ford's

PATERSON SHOE CO

70 GOVERNMENT STREET

Bargains in Bicycles

We do not wish to carry our remaining stock over the winter and will give a handsome reduction on any wheel in our shop. Call and see us. It will pay you to buy now for next year's riding.

THOS. PLIMLEY, Opp. the Postoffice, VICTORIA, B. C.

LEATHER GOODS

Ladies are always particular about the quality of their Leather Goods, and with this in mind we have selected LEATHER HAND BAGS, PURSES, HANDKERCHIEF CASES, etc., which are the daintiest and most up-to-date articles that can be secured from the very best houses. We also call your attention to our pretty GILT CLOCKS. They are all of the newest designs, and as they are selling rapidly, intending purchasers should call early.

C. E. REDFERN

43 Government Street. Established 1862

A Tonic

V. P. B. C. BOHEMIAN

The Nearest Dealer Will Supply You, or Ring up

Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Co.

TELEPHONE 436

IT'S SIMPLY A QUESTION OF

"YES" OR "NO"

Do you want common Flour and questionable results in bread making, or do you want MOFFET'S "BEST" FLOUR and uniformly superior results? The answer to this question means much in your home. Don't leave it to the inclination of your grocer. He will naturally send you the flour on which he makes MOST PROFIT. In ordering say distinctly MOFFET'S "BEST" and your dealer will see that you get it.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.

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ENDERBY, - British Columbia

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One 10 h.p. Cadillac Light Touring Car for sale at
VICTORIA GARAGE

124 Yates Street Tel. 1191

Everything Neat
and Tasty
at

CLAY'S
CONFECTIONERY

AND

Metropolitan
Tea and
Lunch Rooms

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Teague's Compound Cough Syrup of
White Pine and Tar
is guaranteed to cure Coughs and Colds
even of long-standing.
All other Leading Cough Remedies
carried.

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27 JOHNSON ST. PHONE 356.
J. TEAGUE.



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Hair Coloring

Restores the hair to the
natural color. Perfectly
harmless. At
Mrs. C. Kosche's
Hairdressing Parlor,
53 Douglas St.

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Change of Management

Good Liquors, Good Cigars
and Civility

92 Yates Street, Victoria

The B. C. Fur Manufacturing Co.

FUR AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

ATTENTION!

Special attention given ladies desirous
of leaving orders for Suits, Hats, or any
thing in Fur Hats. Also would be pleased
to have general inspection given. Low
Prices for High-Grade Goods.

Special Suits to Suit All People.

We also carry all the Very Finest Grade
of Furs in Stock and Made to Order.
24 Government St., Close to Post Office.
W. LINDLEY, Proprietor.

Wasn't greasy dishes, pots or pans with
Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will re-
move the grease with the greatest ease. 36

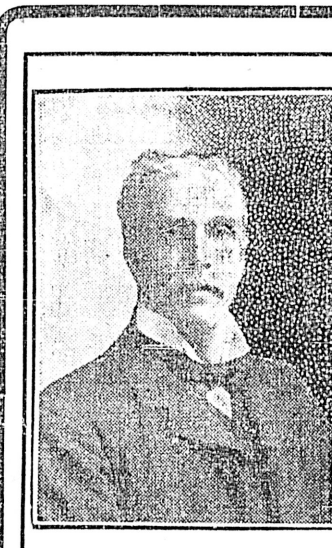
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DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

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Real Irish Poplin Ties for
gentlemen, the height of
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durable neckwear. New
goods just received by

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Very stylish and most com-
fortable Caps for gentlemen,
in checks, tweeds and fancy
designs, motor, golf and
traveling shapes, just un-
packed at

SEA & GOWEN'S

The Gentlemen's Store

64 Government St.

Victoria, B. C.

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Samples of Fresh Roasted

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Given away every Saturday night from
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83 Douglas St. (Clarence Block).
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75 x 150

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2 lots, facing new hotel; 56x158
each. Easy terms.

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35 FORT STREET

Beautiful

Modern

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Unsurpassed View

Price, \$7,500

ASK FOR PARTICULARS

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75 GOVERNMENT STREET

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

CHAMPAGNE KNIVES

With Wire Cutters and Cork-
Screws; stag and nickel handles.

NUTCRACKS and PICKS

IN SETS

SAFETY RAZORS

ALL SORTS

EVERYTHING IN CUTLERY

—AT—

FOX'S

78 GOVERNMENT STREET

Local News

Schools Reopen.—The public schools
will reopen tomorrow after the Christ-
mas holidays. As the examinations
take place in the first term of the year
this is generally looked upon as the
busiest of the year.

Ship Supplies.—The commander in
charge of His Majesty's naval yard,
Esquimaux, is calling for tenders, which
will be received up to Monday, Jan.
14, at 9 a. m., for supplies for H. M.
ships up to Dec. 31, 1907.

Full Court.—On Tuesday next the
full court will open for the hearing of
appeals from the courts below. It is
anticipated that the judgment in the
city's appeal in the Goldstream water
case may be delivered at this sitting.

Literary Society.—On Tuesday even-
ing next at 8:15 the literary society
of the Alexandra club will hold its regu-
lar session in the club rooms, Gov-
ernment street. C. H. Lugin is the
speaker for the evening, his subject
being "A Handful of Feathers."

Native Son Dead.—News has been
received from Baltimore by George B.
Carter of this city of the death of his
brother, Anthony O. Carter, at the
eastern city, where he made his home
on going from Victoria in 1899. The
late Mr. Carter, who was a native son
of this city, leaves a wife and four
children.

Stole a Bank.—Nakamoto, a Japa-
nese, was arrested by Detectives
Palmer and Macdonald yesterday on
Fisgard street, charged with stealing
from the bank. He ran away with the bank,
a small safe issued by the Northern
Bank, which contained \$25 belonging
to K. Osawa, of the Japanese boarding
house on Fisgard street.

Sergeants' Mess.—The regular meet-
ing of the sergeants' mess of the Fifth
regiment will be held on Thursday eve-
ning next at the drill hall. Every
member is requested to attend as busi-
ness of importance will be discussed,
the principal item being the arrange-
ments for the annual dinner under the
auspices of the mess.

L'Alliance Francaise.—The local
branch of L'Alliance Francaise will re-
sume proceedings for the present ses-
sion on Monday evening, when a meet-
ing will be held under the auspices of
the society at the Balmoral hotel. The
feature of the evening will be the reading
of several French selections by Mme.
and Mlle. Fausche de Kerpezdron.

Auto Raffle.—The raffle for S. Good-
acre's Winton touring car took place at
the Gorge hotel last evening, the ma-
chine being won by V. Paula, who held
ticket No. 1786. The committee in
charge of the raffle consisted of W. G.
Lemmi, H. Leiser, W. Skillen and P. R.
Pleming. George Smith did the draw-
ing and there was a good number of
those interested present.

Died at Hospital.—The death an-
nounced yesterday morning at St. Jo-
seph's hospital of Margaret Keppock,
youngest daughter of N. Keppock,
and sister-in-law of B. J. Perry.
The funeral will take place Monday
morning from the Victoria undertak-
ing parlor, 35 Yates street, at 8:45 a.
m. Interment at St. Andrew's Roman
catholic cathedral. The deceased was
18 years of age.

Temperance Mass Meeting.—Rev. J.
L. McComb, who this morning occu-
pies the pulpit of St. Andrew's Pres-
byterian Church, and this evening in
the Metropolitan Church, will tell the
thrilling story of a conversion and
life of Jerry McAulay, the New York
river thief. He will address a tem-
perance mass meeting in the New
Grand Theatre, Government street, this
afternoon at 3:15.

On Buying Trip.—Miss Shannon,
head milliner at Henry Young & Co.'s
well known Government street dry
goods and millinery establishment, left
for the Mainland last night on a buy-
ing trip, during which all the leading
fashion centres will be visited in or-
der to secure the very latest and most
recherche creations in ladies' hats and
millinery costumes for spring and
summer wear. The instructions from
her principals are to spare no effort
or expenditure in order to keep this
leading Victoria establishment in the
van in fashionable hat wear.

Bruce Old Boys.—At Vancouver on
Thursday evening next a convention
of Bruce Old Boys has been called to
meet in the Assembly hall of the Van-
couver Athletic club, corner Beatty
and Dunsinuir streets. Every Bruce
old boy is asked to attend and every
man is also asked to bring with him a
list of names and addresses of all the
other Bruce men he knows so that a
full list will be available for the use
of the committee to be appointed.
Every man who was born in Bruce or
ever lived there, or is married to a
Bruce girl will be eligible for mem-
bership. The object of the associa-
tion will be to advance social inter-
course of the members, to plan en-
tertainments at homes, etc., during the
winter and to organize excursions dur-
ing the summer and in this to co-
operate with similar organizations in To-
ronto, Chicago. Bruce county and
other places. The convenors ask that
Bruce old boys turn out in full force
Thursday night.

**SHEET STEEL
BRICK**

METALIC ROOFING CO.
WINNIPEG

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN

Coming Week Expected to Bring Forth
Aldermanic Candidates

The present week will see decisive
developments in connection with the
coming municipal elections. Up to the
present affairs especially in connection
with the fight for the aldermanic
chairs have been somewhat slow in
unfolding themselves. Monday of the
coming week, is, however, nomination
day, and it is probable that the major-
ity of those who intend to seek for
civic honors at the polls this year, will
declare their intentions to the public
before that date.

Although few citizens have so far
stated their intention of coming for-
ward as candidates for aldermanic
honors, it is improbable that there
will be any shortage of office seekers.

Two citizens were mentioned as
likely candidates for the council yester-
day, and it is extremely probable that
both will figure on the ballots at the
coming elections. The one is W. A.
Gleason, the well known lawyer, who
in favor of whom a petition was being
circulated and largely signed. He may
run for Ward three. Ex-Alderman
Graham also stated to the Colonist
yesterday, that he was considering
yesterday that he was considering
to become a candidate in ward two.

The members of the present council
who have stated their intentions of
trying for a seat on the council of 1907
are Ald. Hall, who will run for Ward
one, and Ald. Fullerton who will con-
test the election in ward three. Ald.
Davey has also given notice of in-
tention that he will again seek election,
in which case he will be a candidate
from ward one. Ald. Vincent's friends
expect him to run for ward five.

A. B. McNeill and Trustee Huggett
are the only citizens who have so far
stated their intention of being candi-
dates for school board. Several oth-
ers are expected to come forward this
week.

It's a pleasure to tell our readers about
a Cough Cure like Dr. Shoop's. For years
Dr. Shoop has fought against the use of
Opium, Chloroform, or other unsafe in-
gredients found in cough re-
medies. Dr. Shoop, it seems, has won
the Pure Food and Drug Law re-
cently enacted, for he has worked along
similar lines many years. For nearly 20
years Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure contains
have had a warning printed on them
against opium and other narcotic poisons.
He has thus saved many a child from
poisoning. It is a pleasure to tell our
readers about having Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure.
Sold by C. H. Brown.

SOCIETY VAUDEVILLE SHOW

Attractive Event at the New Grand at
End of Month

Those who imagine for a moment that
wonder cannot keep a secret have only
to note the mystery that surrounds the
preparations for the big society vaude-
ville show to be given at the New
Grand theatre about the end of the
month—and then crawl into their caves
disgusted with themselves. The riddle
of the Sphinx is nothing in comparison.
It is promised that the show will be a
first class one—a strong musical and
topographical medley—well crowd-
ed with novelties; but further the ex-
pectant public is not even permitted to
guess. Of course they will keep guess-
ing, but it is against the rules. This,
by the way, is the very first society
vaudeville event that British Columbia
has ever known. It is also the first
utilization of Victoria's new and popu-
lar vaudeville house for a vaudeville
production; and it is significant of the lib-
erality of Messrs. Sullivan & Considine
and Manager Robert Jamieson, that not
only has the house been placed at the
disposal of the ladies gratis, but with
it the lighting, the orchestra, all with
it, etc., etc. When doing a gener-
ous thing, the New Grand theatre does
it thoroughly. Prices for the forthcom-
ing novelty in amateur en-
tertainment will be \$1.00 for all parts
of the house—that is with the exception
of boxes, which will go on the bargain
counter at \$10 each.

There will be ten separate items in
the programme for the day. Harry
Earle is one of the individual perform-
ers; Miss Schl has another solo stunt;
so too has Miss Buckingham of Seattle;
and so has Mrs. C. J. Loewen of Van-
couver. Mrs. Herbert Kent and Mr.
Julier appear in a double turn; and Mr.
Kent is cast for the illustrated song—
which on this occasion, it is hinted, will
have a quartette chorus, after the pre-
vailing fashion of the famous New
York house. In another one of the
principal items of the programme,
Mrs. R. H. Pooley has the honors of
the calisthenics, assisted in the act by
Mrs. R. W. Dunsinuir, Miss Elinor and
Miss Marion Dunsinuir, Miss Netta Heyland,
Miss Newling, Miss Anna McQuade,
Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. Miss Lang-
ley, and Miss Gladys Perry. This boy-
of beauty is said to have been import-
ing ideas as well as silken costumes from
the lazily-artistic Orient—but one is not
permitted to so much as wonder what
it is all about. In another of the
"stunts" of the amateur vaudevillians
and vaudeillettes there are to appear
Miss Schl, Miss Newling, Miss Mc-
Quade, Mrs. E. E. and Miss Heyland,
and Messrs. Gore, Berkeley, Foot, Basil
Prior, and Dickson. It would of course
be fun to guess what their act is to be,
—but guessing is under the ban. Then
there are Mrs. R. W. Dunsinuir, Miss
Marion Dunsinuir, Miss Filton, Miss
Newling, Mr. Gore and Mr. Gilbey.
Don't pie in still another feature act. Don't
ask what it is. One thing that may,
however, be whispered in confidence
without a violation of privilege—it is to
be a good entertainment, a novel one,
and picturesque, amusing and original.
What more should anyone ask as yet?
The benefit is for the Sanatorium pro-
ject, and everyone will go.

AGREEABLY SURPRISED
Many sufferers from rheumatism have
been agreeably surprised at the prompt
relief afforded by applying Chamber-
lain's Pain Balm. It makes sleep and
rest possible. For sale by all druggists.

HOSPITAL CONCERT

Programme to Be Rendered This
Afternoon for Inmates

The regular weekly concert will be given
at the Jubilee Hospital this afternoon. The
programme is as follows:
Organ Solo—"March of the Heroes"..... Schubert
Violin Solo—"Cordova Memories"..... Schumann
..... Miss Brookner
Vocal Solo..... Selected
Vocal Solo—"The Children's Home"..... Cowen
..... Miss Josephine Bishop
Coral Solo—"Romanza"..... Gounod
Vocal Solo..... Selected

Accompanist, Mr. Longfield.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT OF \$10

Orange Meat is made of the best
wheat. By a special process, all the starch
cells of the wheat are converted into wheat
sugars. Analysis proves that "Orange
Meat" contains over 45% of wheat sugars.
No wonder it makes weak people
strong and and puny children robust.
The Orange Meat Company will give
\$10.00 to the person sending in the largest
number of coupons taken from the 150
packages in addition to the valuable pre-
miums. These coupons must be mailed
or delivered on or before Dec. 31st 1906.
Letters must reach the office of Orange
Meat Co., Kingston, before January 1st
when the prize will be awarded. 32

STARTLING INNOVATION

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 5.—John A.
Ross, managing editor of the Kalamazoo
Gazette, yesterday announced that
the news department of the Gazette
would be opened every day in the fu-
ture, and that the paper would be edited
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and that the object of the newspaper
will be more thoroughly reached in
this way than heretofore," said Mr.
Ross.

STARVING CHINESE

Four Million Destitute People in the
Famine District

New York, Jan. 5.—Four millions of
people in China are reported as desti-
tute and suffering from famine, ac-
cording to a report received today by
Louis Klopsch, editor of the Christian
Herald, from Dr. T. M. Yee, a Chi-
nese of the relief committee at Chin
Kiang. Dr. McCrea's cablegram is as
follows:
"Chin Kiang, Jan. 5.—Klopsch, Chi-
cago: Viceroy Tuanfang estimates
four million destitute; missionaries
confirm; area affected nearly equal to
New York state. Winter and spring
unprecedented. Suffering intense. Death
beginning. Five months to harvest.
(Signed) McCrea."

**WHALING EXPERTS
HERE FROM JAPAN**

To Arrange With Local Company
for Large Amount of
Product

Messrs. T. Jora, head of the Jora Shokai
of Nagasaki, K. Jima, a whaling expert,
and M. Miyagawa, have arrived here from
Japan to make arrangements with the Pa-
cific Steam Whaling company of this city
for the supply of large amounts of whale
meat for consumption in Kyushu, South
Japan. The Japanese are anxious to con-
tract for from 300 to 500 tons per month
of whale meat, but until the two new sta-
tions which the company will establish
next summer are completed, the supply will
not be adequate to ship that amount. It
is proposed to ship weekly, if possible,
sending consignments by every outward-
bound Oriental liner sailing from Victoria.
The whale meat will be shipped in barrels
in salt to Kobe and Nagasaki, whence it
will be distributed through the centres of
population of Southern Japan.
Whale meat is considered a delicacy by
the people of Japan, and is expected to dry
cure the meat sufficiently to allow of its
shipment in salt, but failing this the meat
will be dried for shipment. The Jora
Shokai is also making arrangements to
dog salmon and expects to handle consid-
erable quantities of salted salmon from
British Columbia. At present the ship-
ments of dog salmon are all taken at Yoko-
hama, Tokio and in North Japan; little, if
any, is consumed in Kyushu and other
parts of South Japan.

While the Pacific Steam Whaling com-
pany cannot at present supply the full
amount of whale meat desired, it is ex-
pected that the next spring the company
will be in a position to meet the demand.
The new whaling station upon which work is
to be commenced shortly in Esperanza In-
let, at the western end of Sootha Island, will
be ready for operation in May, when a
new steam whaler will have arrived to be
operated from the new station, while the
Orion whaler will continue in service from
Sechart station on the Vancouver Island
coast. In August or September a third
station will be completed at Denman Is-
land, and still another whaling station
of the model of the Orion will be acquired to
be stationed there, and work in the Gulf
of Georgia, with the Denman Island whaler,
his base. While the winter weather of
the winter months militates against the
success of the west coast stations, it is
anticipated that work can more success-
fully be carried on in the Gulf of Georgia
during the winter months. With the three
stations in operation—two more are to be
added in the following year—there will be
no difficulty in meeting all the demands
for the supply of whale meat, as well as fer-
tilizer and oil. The company is finding a
ready market for all its output.

Already over 3,000 barrels of whale meat
have been shipped by the company to
Japanese consumers, and other buyers
from the Jora Shokai are expected to pur-
chase a supply. Yesterday a Japanese from
San Francisco interviewed Capt. Balcom
to arrange for shipments to the Jora Shokai
of the Jora Shokai of the Jora Shokai, yester-
day stated that although catch whaling
similar to that carried on by the Pacific
Steam Whaling company has recently been
greatly impeded during the past year of the
Japanese and Korean coasts, the demand
for whale meat in Kyushu alone is greater
than the available supply. Another whaler
first actively directed to the industry in
Japanese waters a year or two ago, when
the Togo Gyogyo Kaisha (Far Eastern Fish-
ing company) declared a dividend of 15 per
cent. immediately several com-
panies were organized to prosecute whaling.
In a short time fourteen new companies were
incorporated, the largest of which being the
Marine Products company, capitalized at
\$1,000,000, which is the amount of capital
of the Far Eastern Fishing company. Cap-
ital of the other companies ranges from half
a million to \$75,000. Many of the com-
panies have not yet commenced operations.
With the increase in whaling, the Japanese
authorities are beginning to debate the expedi-
ency of enacting some conservation rules.

Musical Honors.—At an examination
of music held in this city last Friday
by Victoria College of Music, Miss
Florence Kettle, youngest daughter of
W. H. Kettle, chief engineer of the
yacht "Thistle," passed the senior exam-
ination, which honors she made a per-
centage of 91 marks out of a possible
100 which places her in the honors'
division. Miss Kettle is a native born
Victorian and received all her educa-
tion here.

AGREEABLY SURPRISED

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unprecedented. Suffering intense. Death
beginning. Five months to harvest.
(Signed) McCrea."

AMUSEMENTS

New Scale Williams Pianos

MANUFACTURING CONDITIONS in the piano industry today are such that prices cannot be reduced without a corresponding reduction in quality. Yet there seems to be a tendency, even among high-grade manufacturers, to put on the market pianos, bearing their name, at reduced prices.

That this can be done without a lowering of standards does not stand to reason. It is well known that labor costs more, and practically all the materials that go into the making of a high-grade piano were never higher than now.

Contrary to the policy of certain other manufacturers, whose names in the past have stood for the best, is the policy of the makers of the NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANOS.

This great piano is selling for more than ever in its history, and yet it has been necessary to almost double the New Scale Williams Piano factory output in order to keep pace with the demand.

Of one thing the public may be assured—there will be no sacrifice of the quality of the New Scale Williams Piano in order to meet price competition.

The prices of New Scale Williams' will be advanced when necessary.

Sole Agents: M. W. WAITT & CO., Ltd.
44 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

cer's clerk. The latter was newly married and wanted it to adorn his home. But, of course, he had no idea that it was a valuable picture, and when the bidding reached £3 he gave up the contest. At that humble figure it was knocked down to Mr. Christian. He had it carefully cleaned, and watched tremblingly as he saw its wonderful beauty "come up." He called in a number of expert friends, and they also are said to have expressed the view that the once grime-covered picture for which Mr. Christian gave £3 is indeed a Gainsborough. Now the fortunate finder of it is asking £12,000 for the picture!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MR. SPRATT'S POSITION

Sir—While regretting the necessity of forcing myself upon the reading public, my sympathy for the mental condition of those connected with our evening paper compels me to enlighten them regarding the position I occupy publicly at the present moment.

By reading carefully the referred-to interview published by the Colonist, I think the editor of the Times will find that the article (stripped of its headlines, for which I am not responsible) contains nothing to warrant the statements published in Saturday evening's Times.

Neither the interview nor the "sentiments" of the interview were repudiated by me at the meeting of the Young Men's Liberal club, but I certainly denied authorizing any of the sensational headlines or the remarks relative to them.

Having been a "Liberal of no importance" for some years, I am surprised that my political position should have aroused such an elaborate expression of the curiosity of the editor of the Times, and however uncertain he may feel of my position at present, I feel no uncertainty whatever myself of remaining one of the unimportant Liberals.

C. J. V. SPRATT.

LUNATIC'S SUICIDE

Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Andrew Dietz, of Accord, Ulster county, a patient at the state hospital, today held his head in a pall of water until he was dead. The suicide and his brother had been inmates of the institution for several years.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 5.—At the Howell mine 8,000 pounds of dynamite in the magazine exploded. Several persons were hurt, but none fatally. All the men in the mine escaped uninjured. The shock was felt 26 miles away, at Douglas.

MAY SNUB THE STATES

Shanghai, Jan. 5.—Native newspapers report that the Chinese foreign office is considering the question of declining to accept American subscriptions in aid of the famine sufferers in retaliation for the American rejection of Chinese subscriptions to the relief of San Francisco earthquake sufferers.

FOR MURDER TRIAL

London, Jan. 5.—Karl Hau, of the George Washington university, whose extradition to Germany on the charge of murdering his mother-in-law, Frau Molitor, at Baden Baden, was recently granted, left London for Hamburg tonight in charge of two Scotland Yard detectives, who will watch the prisoner closely.

GUESTS ALL ESCAPED

Westboro, Mass., Jan. 5.—The Whitney hotel, a four-story structure, was burned tonight. The fire started from the explosion of a lamp in the basement. The personal effects of twenty guests were burned. No one was injured. The building, which was owned by Miss Nellie Whitney, was valued at \$20,000. The fire was confined to the tavern.

ACTRESS AND MILLIONAIRE

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—The Bulletin tonight publishes an interview with Chas. H. Gilman, father of Maybelle Gilman, the actress, to the effect that he intends to start next week with his daughters, Pearl and Eunice, for Paris, where they will witness the wedding of Miss Gilman to Wm. Ellis Corrie, of the United States Steel corporation. The Gilmans live at 243 Lake street, this city.

ABORTIVE REVOLUTION

San Salvador, Jan. 5.—A number of Hondurans residing in Nicaragua and Salvador started the recent unsuccessful revolution against Honduras. The Central American republics are anxious to maintain peace by all means. President Escalon of Salvador made an important declaration to this effect today. Ex-President Policarpo Bonilla, of Honduras, who was compromised in the revolution, has been imprisoned.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS

Washington, Jan. 5.—Secretary of War Taft will present to congress next week a draft of a bill for the organization of volunteer regiments in time of war like those organized in 1899 for service in the Philippines, which were commanded by officers of the regular army. The measure is a most comprehensive one and is intended to end the plan of having state volunteer regiments organized and officered by civilian officers, appointed because of their political influence.

CITY OF PANAMA

Steamer Thought to Be Safe by Company Officers and Others

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—That the steamer City of Panama and her 56 passengers and 56 sailors are safe is the belief of the officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and many other persons informed as to shipping. A life raft of the City of Panama, laden with water and biscuits, drifted ashore at Waddell Beach, on the coast north of Santa Cruz, last night, and this raft was identified today by a representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as belonging to that steamer. At the offices of the company no fears are entertained for the safety of the liner.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50c.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap. Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

CREATURES THAT LIVE IN SEA.

Under the ocean wave, far, far away, there the poor sea animals live, sans air, sans sunlight, sans heat, but with artificial lights of their own, with brilliantly colored bodies and with unimaginable conditions of living.

The ocean explorers say so, and they ought to know, for they have gone and seen and investigated the finny folk and their dripping houses. Dr. Louis Joubin, who holds the chair of zoology in the University of Paris, and Prof. Sydney J. Hickson, who has the same chair in Victoria university of Manchester, are among the latter day men to peer into the lowest regions of the waters, and they report that the temperature is only a few degrees above freezing point, that the abysses of the deep sea are absolutely dark, so far as actual sunlight is concerned, that the pressure is enormous, that there is little or no movement of the water, that the ocean floor is carpeted with a uniform fine, soft mud, and that there is no plant life.

The landlubber can understand all these conditions except the enormous pressure. At a depth of 2,500 fathoms the pressure, roughly speaking, is two and a half tons per square inch; that is, several times greater than the pressure exerted by the steam upon the piston of the most powerful engine. That is to say, the pressure per square inch upon the body of every denizen of the ocean floor is about 25 times greater than the pressure that will drive a railway train. Things do not explode in the land of the ocean floor. They "implode." Some of the ocean floor explorers made a startling experiment with "imploding."

They hermetically sealed up at both ends a thick glass tube full of air, several inches in length. This sealed tube was wrapped in flannel and placed in a wide copper tube, constructed with holes at both ends. This was sent down to a depth of 2,000 fathoms. When drawn up the copper tube case was found bulged inwards opposite the plate where the glass tube lay, just as if it had been crumpled inward by being violently squeezed. The glass tube itself within the flannel wrapper had been reduced to a fine powder almost like snow.

The denizens of the deep are accustomed, of course, and adapted to the huge pressure, and, hence, immune from imploding, but they are liable for all that, to an anomalous sort of accident not found among the casualties listed in the accident insurance companies—namely: that of tumbling upwards. If, in chasing their prey, or for any other reason they rise to a considerable distance above the floor of the ocean, the gases of their swimming bladder become considerably expanded and their specific gravity greatly reduced.

Up to a certain limit the muscles of their bodies can counteract the tendency to float upwards and enable the fish to regain its proper sphere of life at the bottom, but beyond that limit the muscles are not strong enough to drive the body downwards. The fish becomes more and more distended as it goes, and gradually is killed on its long and involuntary journey to the surface of the sea.

The pressure varies with the depth. The waters of the ocean have been divided into two superposed layers of unequal thickness. The superficial layer is illuminated by the light of day; the other, beneath, the sunlight never penetrates. Four hundred yards below the surface there is not a trace of sunlight. Even this limit is theoretical rather than practical. Beyond 200 yards the light is so feeble that plants and all vegetation and the herbivorous animals vanish; below in the profounder waters, in a night like the night of the caves, unenriched by a single ray from the sun, persist the hardy carnivore, the flesh eaters.

But all deep sea residents are not supposed to live in darkness. The famous phosphorescence of the sea is one of the most beautiful phenomena which it is possible to contemplate. "After leaving the Cape Verde islands," wrote the late navigator, Sir Wyville Thomson, "the sea was perfect blaze of phosphorescence. There was no moon, and, although the night was perfectly clear and the stars shone brightly, the lustre of the heavens was fairly eclipsed by that of the sea. It was easy to read the smallest print, sitting at the after port in my cabin, and the bows shed on either side rapidly widening wedges of radiance so vivid as to throw the sails and rigging into distinct lights and shadows."

Prof. Sydney Hickson, of Cambridge, England, says that a similar light may be seen in the Banda seas, where, on clear nights, the whole surface of the ocean seems to be a sheet of milky fire. The light is not only to be seen where the crests of waves are breaking or the surface disturbed by the bows of the boat, it reaches as far as the eye can follow. It is supposed to be furnished by the myriads of living creatures which emit luminous beams of light not only near the surface but also at the profoundest depths.

escent through special organs, or through the general surface of the body. It was about 25 years ago that an Italian naturalist, Verang, at a depth of 1,000 yards, captured a mollusk and compared the soft fires of its light to topazes and sapphires. His observations passed quite unrecognized, probably because at that time deep sea life had not been much known. But Dr. Joubin more recently has seen the same luminous creature and has studied its structure, and he reports that the light it produces is sufficient for a photograph to be taken. Dr. Joubin was off the Canary Islands in a yacht when he noticed a large specimen emitting a magnificent splendor of intense blue light. An attempt was made to capture it, but without success. The animal became frightened and extinguished its light as bravely as we turn off an electric jet.

The organs which produce the light are in the skin of the head and limbs, and they also form a complete circle around the eyes. Each is composed of two parts, a little sphere and a concave mirror. Only one color at a time can be emitted, but the color may be changed at will like an electric fountain, as the animal shuts or opens little glands beneath the skin, secreting yellow, rose blue or red light. With the light the animal attracts its prey and also sees it clearly for making a capture.

Before the dredge and trawl were used about 80 years ago to depths of 2,000 fathoms and more, it had been thought that a new and marvelous sort of animals, something of a "sea change, rich and strange," would be discovered.

THE HEADLESS BANDIT

Queer Story From the Archives of Vienna Courts

Dr. Loye, a French physician, who greatly interested himself in the question, "What passes in the head of a decapitated human being?" related the following remarkable story, which he stated was taken from the archives of the Vienna courts: It was in the year 1840 that Schoenberg, a well known bandit, and four of his associates were caught and condemned to death. They were already on their knees and ready to pay the penalty of their bloody deeds by submitting to the awful fate of decapitation when Schoenberg addressed the judge, asking that his four companions might be pardoned on certain conditions. "If," asked the bandit, "after I am beheaded I get up and walk to the first of my comrades, will you pardon him?" The judge thought that he was pretty safe in complying with the request. "Then," continued Schoenberg, "if I walk to the second, the third and the fourth, will you pardon them also?" The judge replied that if such a miraculous feat could be performed by the condemned, he would pardon the other three also. Schoenberg was now satisfied, and, bending his head, he received the fatal blow. Instantly the head rolled down in the sand, but to the surprise and horror of all present the headless trunk arose and walked alone. Aimlessly, it appeared the body walked around until it passed the first, second, the third and the fourth condemned bandit, when it fell down and became motionless. Query: "How could a headless body think?"

FAMOUS PICTURE ROMANCE

London, Jan. 5.—In an antique furniture shop, modestly hidden away in Carlton street, a little turning out of Regent street, Pall Mall, a wonderful portrait is at present housed. It is a portrait by Gainsborough of Mary Robinson, the actress, better known as "Perdita," and is certainly one of the finest examples of the great artist's work. At least, B. Christian, who is the fortunate finder and present owner of the portrait, is confident of its absolute authenticity.

How Mr. Christian came by his picture-prize is a curiously romantic story. In conversation with a Daily Chronicle representative yesterday, he related that last Christmas he happened to attend a small and unimportant sale. He was struck by the picture, though at the time it was nearly black, having been for so many years, as it proved, in a depository.

"It was almost impossible to see what it was," said Mr. Christian. "It was hung in a basement and the weather at the time was foggy. I did not," said Mr. Christian, "guess it was a Gainsborough, but I was very much attracted by it—strangely attracted. I thought it was something good. Yet I hesitated. Why? I remember actually tossing up a penny to see whether I should bid or not. However, even if I should probably have bidden all the same; I was so much taken with the picture."

Only two people did bid for the picture—Mr. Christian and the auction-

Supplement.

ROWELL'S AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY



New York City, APR 9 1906.

RECEIVED of the Publisher of *Colonist, Victoria, B. C.*

One Hundred Dollars

for guarantee of circulation rating in Rowell's American Newspaper Directory.

THE PRINTERS' INK PUBLISHING COMPANY,

\$100.00

Manager.

CONDITIONS.

The absolute guarantee of a circulation rating in Arabic given in Rowell's American Newspaper Directory, or to be inserted in the next issue of the book, based upon a satisfactory statement from the publisher of a paper, of the actual issue for full year, is guaranteed by the Directory publishers, under a forfeiture of one hundred dollars, payable to the first person who successfully sues the publisher of the said rating. The guarantee is secured by the publisher of the paper by the payment of one hundred dollars to the publishers of the Directory as a permanent deposit. The guarantee is perpetual so long as the newspaper furnishes statements in official daily publications and the Directory continues to be published. The money paid is not returnable to the publisher at any time or under any circumstances.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER

—IN—

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Whose Circulation Is
Absolutely Guaranteed

THEREFORE:

The Only Newspaper in British
Columbia of KNOWN VALUE
as an Advertising Medium.

The publishers of "PRINTERS' INK," the leading printing trade journal, in its issue of April 18th last, inserted the above guarantee that "The Colonist" statement of circulation is correct.

The circulation rating of The Colonist can be ascertained at any time.

ADVERTISING CONTRACTS

Are made on this basis. "Cash is King, and Coin Talks." When you buy space in The Colonist, you are not paying for padding, but good, live, cash-in-advance circulation. The circulation that goes into the homes is the circulation that counts.

BUSINESS MEN

WILL FIND THE

Imperial Bank

OF CANADA

ADAMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR THEIR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA. AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.Victoria Branch, Corner Government and Yates Streets,
J. S. Gibb, Manager

The Manager of

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

WILL BE PLEASED TO MEET OR CORRESPOND WITH
INDIVIDUALS, FIRMS, OR CORPORATIONS DESIROUS
OF CHANGING THEIR BANKING CONNECTIONS, OR OF

OPENING NEW ACCOUNTS.

Enquire by Personal Interview or Mail of

THOS. R. WHITLEY,

Manager, VICTORIA, B. C.

Capital, \$3,700,000.

Reserve, \$4,200,000.

Superior Quality

WHAT IT MEANS IN THINGS MUSICAL

PIANOS

Gerhard Heintzman, Martin-Orme, Mendelssohn.

ORGANS

Doherty, Mason & Hamlin, Sherlock-Manning.

TALKING MACHINES

BERLINER, VICTOR, EDISON, COLUMBIA.

MANDOLINS

Washburn, Williams.

GUITARS

Washburn Italian

BANJOS

Washburn J. J. Stewart

SHEET MUSIC and BOOKS

The Latest and Best.

THAT IS WHAT WE MEAN BY
SUPERIOR QUALITY.

FLETCHER BROS.

93 Government Street

THE STAGE

A better-than-usual Saturday night audience saw "The Strollers," Smith and Englander's latest opera farce at the Victoria theatre last night, applauded its tuneful lyrics and full-developed choruses, laughed uproariously at its barrels of fun, and went home well satisfied with themselves for having got a better show for their money than they had counted upon. "The Strollers," is described as a musical comedy adapted from the German of Krenn and Lindau, but its characteristics are those of the typical present day. American musical farce, which is like nothing else under the sun. It begins well. The suspicion is aroused in the prologue that it will develop into a really-truly comic opera, perhaps approaching the quality of "Robin Hood" or "Erminie." There are good songs and a suggestion of a unique plot capable of most interesting development. But the development of the excellent chorus. Both have several delightful solos. Mr. Smith's ringing bell-tone being especially delightful in "Lorella" and "My Sweetheart," while the lullaby sung by Miss Hennel as an encore (the same that Galski sang at her concert here) was really the bright particular gem of the evening. In the comedy, which is the excuse and backbone of "The

Strollers," Teddy Webb comes back to Victoria for about the twenty-fifth time in as many years, a more infectious and a more thorough comedian than he has ever before shown himself. He has a fat part and he makes the very most of it and thoroughly satisfies. So good is he that his old Victoria friends pay him the tribute of not having thought it was in him to carry the show to the signal success as he makes of it. The setting, the fresh and pretty costumes, the youth and vivacity of the people—not to mention the eighth Sutherland sister, who has a little individual immortality on a beautiful blond hair reaching to the—well anyway the hair is a part of the show, and all the parts fit in well together and make "The Strollers" uncommonly acceptable.

"GOOD GROWING WEATHER"

When the New Scalp Antiseptic Is Used

A good head of hair is as much a "crown of glory" for man as it is for woman, notwithstanding the fact that the subject applied to the female sex exclusively. In the season when flies bite, the bald-headed man can sympathize with the Egyptians who were so sorely plagued on account of the children of Israel. Why not try Newbro's Hairdressing? Others have been benefited by the scalp, kills the germ at the root of the hair and by keeping the scalp sweet, pure and wholesome, the hair is bound to grow as nature intended, regardless of the temperature. Try it and be convinced. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Hairdressing Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St., Special Agents.

LEELANAW BOUGHT

BY VICTORIA FIRM

Well Known Steamer Said to
Have Been Acquired by Pacific
Freighting Company

AORANGI DELAYED BY AN ACCIDENT

Queen City Returns From West Coast
Ports—Pondo Will Sail Today—
Freighters Delayed

Steamer Leelanaw is reported to have been sold to R. W. Dunsnutt, of the Pacific Freighting company of this city, for a consideration of approximately \$15,000. The steamer, which was owned by the Saginaw Steel Steamship company, has been under charter to the Victoria company for some years. The vessel was formerly the British steamer Einarwell, being one of the "Einar" line of Robert Einarsson, for whom she was built in 1884 at Newcastle-on-Tyne. When bought from the British owner by the Saginaw Steel S. S. Co., the steamer was christened the Leelanaw, and was one of a United States register. In 1898 she was brought to the Pacific coast when the demand for carriers was increased because of the Klondike rush. She was one of the coal fleet which included the lost Mattawan, Keewenaw and Montserrat, and the Washenaw, Mackinaw and Edith. The Mattawan was thought to have been lost in the same gale in which H. M. S. Condon went down with all hands. The Keewenaw and Montserrat went down in December, 1894. No one survived the disasters.

The Leelanaw, which is in command of Captain William Meyer of Victoria, was chartered for the St. Michael trade in 1898, and at the time of the Hispano-American war made six trips to Manila as an army transport. For the past two years she has been under charter to the Pacific Freighting company carrying coal north and ore and concentrates south from the Treadwell mines on Douglas Island and the Siblack mines on Prince of Wales Island. The barges Richard III. and John C. Potter were towed by the steamer. The steamer is now at Tacoma loaded with lumber for San Francisco.

The vessel is a steel screw steamer of 1924 tons, and is 280.5 feet long, 36.2 feet beam, and 23 feet deep.

FROM THE WEST COAST

Steamer Queen City Returned Yesterday From Clayoquot

Steamer Queen City, Capt. Townsend, reached port yesterday at noon from Clayoquot and way ports of the Vancouver Island coast, bringing a small complement of passengers. The arrivals included John Gardiner from San Juan, two mill hands from the Mosquito harbor mill, and four others. Master and Miss Peterson, children of Mr. and Mrs. Peterson of Cape Reale, arrived after spending the holiday at home, to return to school here. The steamer had a rough passage. Nothing was seen of the Froese, except reported close byshore near Carmanah on Thursday, but the wind was then off the land and the vessel would have no difficulty in wearing off. The steamer will sail again tonight for coast ports.

News was brought by the Queen City that heavy weather has been interfering with operations of the coast wharves lately. Three whales were taken in the last two weeks, the last being captured by the Orion on Wednesday.

THE AORANGI DELAYED

Slight Accident in Engine Room
Necessitates Repairs

Steamer Aorangi did not sail for Australia ports until 10 p. m. yesterday, having been delayed owing to a slight accident in her engine room. The sleeve of one of her cylinders became cracked, necessitating repairs being made. The work was done by the Victoria Machinery Depot, and the steamer sailed as soon as it was completed. The Aorangi took 2,000 tons of general freight, including large shipments of agricultural machinery. She had a large passenger list.

Steamer Pondo will follow to the Antipodes today. The Canadian New Zealand liner is expected here at daylight from Vancouver, and will sail today for Wellington and other ports of New Zealand via Sava.

THE COAL SHORTAGE

Delays a Large Fleet of Steamers at
Island Ports

Steamer Apollo, which is to be used in the Canadian-Mexican service to be established in March, passed out yesterday from Comox for China loaded with wheat and lumber from Portland. The Apollo has been delayed for some days at Comox owing to the coal shortage. Steamer Foraker, which arrived yesterday with coals from Comox and coal from Ladysmith for Brackman & Ker, reports that there were three steamers waiting at Comox, including the Germanics, Hercules, Manchester, Port and Franklin. There were three steamers waiting at Ladysmith and two at Nanaimo. The Manchester, Port and Franklin are both loaded for Portland. The Hercules is going by different routes. Much interest is being displayed in the voyages, as both captains say they will reach their destinations first, and an interesting contest is expected.

MARINE NOTES

Steamer Senator reached port yesterday from San Francisco. The steamer is running in the place of the Queen, which is being repaired at San Francisco. Steamer City of Puebla sailed last night for San Francisco.

The Ketchikan Steamship company of Ketchikan, has given a contract to Morais for a steel messenger and freight steamer for service between Seattle and Southeastern Alaska.

Steamer Ventura has arrived at Honolulu, three days late from Seattle.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan is due from Hongkong via the usual ports.

Captain Robert, master of the British ship Harlowe, and a crew of seven men, arrived at this port, dated recently at Port Philip, Australia.

British ship Marlin Fraser was docked at the outer wharf yesterday and will commence discharging tomorrow. The vessel is consigned to R. P. Rihet & Co.

Stormy weather has been delaying tugboats with boats from the north. Tug Albion of this city, which reached Vancouver yesterday morning with a boom of logs for this city, spent eight days in Seattle. Capt. Cove and there were eight other tugs sheltered there.

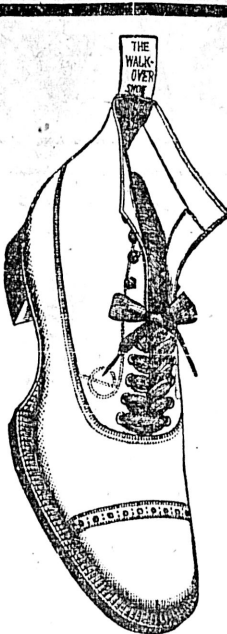
The Queen City, recently purchased with the tug Eagle for the Queen City Trading company, will be placed in commission tomorrow.

Sound shipping men expect that with twenty large passenger and freight steamers in service in the North Pacific, competition, a cut in rates will be made.

Tug William Joffe, of Liverpool, has been purchased by the S. M. Salvage Co. As was reported some days ago, negotiations have been pending for the vessel for some time. The William Joffe is now at Liverpool and will leave for Esquimaux in a few days.

LIBERAL MEETINGS

Meetings of the Sanich Liberal Association will be held on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 8 p. m. at School House, Oak Bay; School House, Boleas Island; School House, Boleas Island; Temperance Hall, Cedar Hill; Temperance Hall, Saanich, for the purpose of selecting delegates who will meet the following evening to select a candidate to represent the constituency in the coming election.



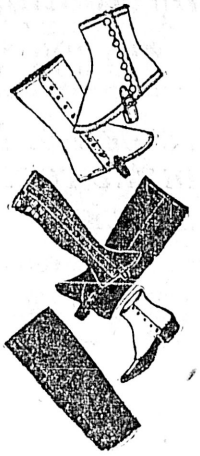
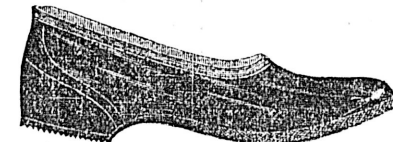
MEN'S ENGLISH K BOOTS, regular \$7.00 to \$8.00. Sale price, \$5.75
MEN'S BOX CALF WELTED LACE BOOTS, regular \$4.50 and \$5.00. Sale price, \$3.40
MEN'S KID WELTED LACED BOOTS, regular \$3.50 and \$4.00. Sale price, \$2.75
BOYS' PANTY SLIPPERS, regular \$1.00 to \$2.50. Sale price, \$0.75
BOYS' STRONG SCHOOL BOOTS, 1 to 5, regular \$1.75 and \$2.00. Sale price, \$1.50
YOUTHS' SPRING SCHOOL BOOTS, 11 to 13, regular \$1.60 and \$1.75. Sale price, \$1.35
LADIES' KID WELTED LACED BOOTS, regular \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Business Change Sale

\$25,000 WORTH OF BOOTS AND SHOES

To Be Thrown on the Market

Now Is The Time To Get Bargains.



Sale price \$2.40
LADIES' KID WELTED LACED BOOTS, regular \$2.50 and \$2.75. Sale price, \$1.95
LADIES' BOX CALF LACED BOOTS, regular \$4.00. Sale price, \$2.90
LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS, regular \$1.25 to \$2.50. Sale price, \$0.75
MISSIES' BOX CALF LACED BOOTS, regular \$2.00 and \$2.25. Sale price, \$1.40
MISSIES' KID LACED BOOTS, regular \$2.50. Sale price, \$1.65
GIRLS' PEBBLE SCHOOL LACED BOOTS, regular \$1.25. Sale price, \$1.00
GIRLS' FELT SLIPPERS, regular 40c. Sale price, 25c

COME AND SECURE A SNAP AT

G. D. Christie's "Shoe Emporium"

Phone 131. Cor. Government and Johnson Streets.

Stocks

We offer subject to prior sale:
1000 International Coal \$.70
1000 Diamond Oil28
1000 Western Oil18
150 Howe Sound \$0.50
All active mining shares dealt in.
London, New York and Canadian Stocks.

WAGHORN GWYNN & CO
STOCKBROKERS, VANCOUVER.

FINANCIAL

MONTREAL STOCKS.

Reported by Waghorn, Gwynn & Co.,
Stockbrokers, 519 Granville street,
Vancouver, Jan. 5.

Sellers. Buyers.
Banks 258 258
Metals 205 205
Merchants 175 168
Union 153 163
Miscellaneous 177 177
Twin City 100 100
Mont. Heat & Power 92 92
Ogilvie 125 125
Ogilvie's Bonds 118 118
Montreal Street Railway 240 230
Donair Coal, com. 694 614
Donair Iron & Steel, com. 254 214
Nova Scotia Steel, com. 73 72 1/2
Can. Pac. Ry., in Montreal. 163 1/2
Can. Pac. Railway in London. 201 1/2

Group can be positively settled in 20 minutes. No vomiting, nothing to sicken or distress your child. A sweet, pleasant, and safe remedy called Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure, does the work and does it quickly. Dr. Shoop's Croup Cure is for croup alone, remember. It does not claim to cure a dozen ailments. It's for Croup, that's all. Sold by C. H. Bowes.

STOCK MARKET RALLY

New York, Jan. 5.—The speculative revival which developed yesterday in the market had the effect of bringing in a large additional participation today. The transactions for the two hours were largely in excess of the recent average for a full day's business. Prices wavered when the complexion of the bank statement became known, and a sharp reaction followed its publication. The late rally in the market did not carry prices back to the previous high point, but the closing was strong. The greatest speculative activity centred in the Harriman group, especially Union Pacific.

FOR SALE
BUSINESS PROPERTY

YATES ST.—450, x 120 ft., west of Government.

WHOLESALE PROPERTY.
YATES ST.—600 ft. x 120 ft., close to Douglas street.FINE BUSINESS SITE.
DOUGLAS ST.—120x120, corner, rental bearing; will increase rapidly.

DOUGLAS ST.—100 ft., next to corner.

GOVERNMENT ST.—Corner, 60 feet.

JOHNSON ST.—33x120, paying 7 per cent. net.

ACREAGE.
15 ACRES—Inside city limits, at \$600 per acre.FINE HIGH BUILDING SITES.
7-15 ACRES—Bounded by Cadboro Bay Road; excellent land, all in cultivation; splendid site. Price, \$8,000.

10 ACRES—Oak Bay Avenue, 640 ft. front. Price \$1,000 per acre.

FRUIT LAND—In Gordon Head District. \$250 per acre.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW
33 FORT ST.STOCKS BOND
F. W. STEVENSON
Commission Broker
21 Broad Street

GRAIN COTTON

New Advertisements

(Too Late for Classification)

HEAR REV. S. J. THOMPSON lecture on Love, Courtnship and Marriage in the Metropolitan church, Pandora avenue, Monday 14th inst. This is a noted lecture. Do not miss it. Admission 15c, children 10c. 16

WANTED—Honest, intelligent boy to carry newspaper route in north part of city. Must know the district well. Apply at Colonist office. 16

WANTED—One hundred cars or more shingles. Quote best price at mill or delivered Ontario points. Might advance on purchase or take interest in plant. Would buy quantity convenient timber. F. McGibbon & Sons, Lumber Merchant, Sarnia, Ont. 16

CAPABLE WOMAN seeks position as housekeeper or companion. Apply Box 728 Colonist. 16

WANTED—Young man or good stout youth. Wages \$25 to \$30 with board. No heavy work. One accustomed to boat preferred. Address Box 727 Colonist office. 16

WANTED—Competent book-keeper offers his services for reasonable consideration. Will take charge of small set of books, evenings. Address Box 725 Colonist office. 16

WANTED—American gentleman wants light, well furnished front room and boarding, with private family, not far from city. Address Box 724 Colonist office. 16

WANTED—Men and women to learn French Dry Cleaning, big salaries paid. Cartland Dry Cleaning Co., Box 135, Cartland, N. Y. 16

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms in private house. Cottage preferred. Apply L. H. 82 Superior street. 16

FOR RENT—Store, corner Cook and Fredrick streets, with good seven roomed house attached. Rent moderate. Apply 70 Frederick street. 16

FOR SALE—Five acres near Victoria, over 300 fruit trees, majority bearing, excellent assortment small fruits, 4 roomed cottage, barn, chicken houses, parking room, shed, good well, soil very best, for sale, reasonable, or would exchange for farm or range (Island preferred). Terms, Apply Box 570, Colonist office. 16

FOR SALE—First class Jersey cow, just fresh, second calf, very gentle. Price with heifer calf, \$50. Oldfield, Lake View, West Saanich road; Box 406 city. 16

FOR SALE—Boat house, 710 Colonist office. 16

TO LET—8 roomed house with 4 bedrooms; all modern conveniences. Centrally located. Address Box 726 Colonist. 16

FOR SALE—Seven roomed house, and lot 60 x 120, all modern conveniences. Sunny side, price less than value of house. All condition, 230 Yates street, H. Stadthagen, 70 Johnson street. 16

FOR SALE—A two-horse express wagon and a two-seated buggy. Apply 91 Superior street. 16

TO LET—Small partly furnished house; also furnished rooms. Apply 734 Government street, or 31 Belleville street. 16

FOUND—Irish setter bitch pup. Apply 19 Seaton street. 16

Municipality of the District of Oak Bay.

Municipal Elections

Public notice is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the district of Oak Bay, that I require the presence of the said electors at the school house, Four Bay road, on the 14th day of January, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the municipal council as assessors and councillors, and for the purpose of electing school trustees. The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the returning officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be open on the 19th day of January at the school house, Four Bay road, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The qualification for Reeve shall be his being a male British subject and having been for the three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner of the Land Registry office, of land or real property situate within the municipality of the assessed value, on the last municipal or provincial assessment roll, of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, or being a homesteader, lessee from the crown, or pre-emptor, who has resided within the municipality for the space of one year or more immediately preceding the nomination, and who is assessed for five hundred dollars or more on the last municipal or provincial assessment roll, of two hundred and fifty dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, or being a homesteader, lessee from the crown, or pre-emptor, who has resided within the municipality for the space of one year or more immediately preceding the nomination, and who is assessed for five hundred dollars or more on the last municipal or provincial assessment roll, of two hundred and fifty dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified as a voter.

The qualification for school trustee shall be any person being a householder in the school district, and being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years and otherwise qualified by this act to vote at an election of school trustees in

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

SALE OF
\$18.00 \$16.00 \$15.00SUITS
For \$12.75

\$13.00 \$12.00 \$10.00

SUITS
For \$7.75

\$12.00 \$10.00 \$8.00

OVERCOATS
For \$6.75

These prices include the pick of our stock—clothes of distinction, hand-tailored, perfect-fitting, and good as any man can turn out. Come in and look them over, pick out any suit or overcoat you like, and save 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. on your deal.

W. G. CAMERON
55 JOHNSON STREET

roll of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise duly qualified as a voter.

The qualifications for a councillor shall be his being a male British subject and having for three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property situate within the municipality of the assessed value, on the last municipal or provincial assessment roll, of two hundred and fifty dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, or being a homesteader, lessee from the crown, or pre-emptor, who has resided within the municipality for the space of one year or more immediately preceding the nomination, and who is assessed for five hundred dollars or more on the last municipal or provincial assessment roll, of two hundred and fifty dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified as a voter.

The qualification for school trustee shall be any person being a householder in the school district, and being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years and otherwise qualified by this act to vote at an election of school trustees in

the said school district, shall be eligible to be elected or to serve as a school trustee in such municipal district.

Given under my hand at Victoria, B.C., the 5th day of January, 1907.

J. S. FLOYD,
Returning Officer.

E. R.

Tenders are invited for the supply to H. M.'s ships, for the year ending 31st December 1907, of sugar, chocolate, milk split peas, salt pork, pepper, salt, vinegar, preserved beef, preserved mutton, corned beef, salmon, sardines, mutton small, pickles, lime juice.

Net weight to be stated in each case.

Sealed tenders to be in the office of the Commander-in-Charge, Esquimaux Yard, accompanied by samples (where possible) by 9 a. m., Monday, 14th January, 1907.

Forms for tendering can be obtained from the above office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily being accepted.

PHONE 82

Use telephone to New Westminster

General Agents for British Columbia

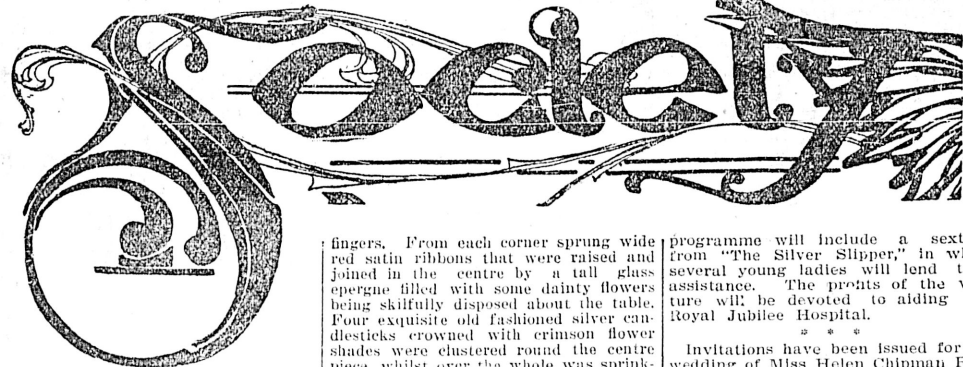
29 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

CONCLUSIONS

Colonist Want Ads. bring results.

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, JANUARY 6, 1907.



Government House on January 2 was the scene of a very delightful dance for which the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsinuir extended invitations to a number of young people. Mrs. Dunsinuir appeared in an exquisite toilette of cloth of silver over white satin. Miss Elvira Dunsinuir, who assisted her mother in receiving her guests, wore a charming empire dress of white lace and satin, and Miss Marion Dunsinuir, who acted as a dainty lady in robe effectively and becomingly trimmed with delicate silver gauze. The beautiful ballroom had been decorated with long garlands of ivy, held in place by crimson bells, which harmonized effectively with the bizarre Indian designs and figures on the walls around. The prevailing color on the supper table was pink, for the candles, shades and shades all matched, combining to form an artistic picture. Among those present were: Mrs. Robin Dunsinuir, who wore a beautiful dress of black net, heavily embroidered in red sequins; Mrs. L. Genge, who was attired in pale pink Dresden silk; Miss G. Perry, white duchesse satin with real lace; Miss M. Little, pink chiffon silk; Miss Langley, white Brussels net; Miss Eberts, white coline with hand-some lace; Miss L. Eberts, white crepe de chine; Miss Heyland, pink chiffon; Miss Gillespie, pink brocade; Miss Green, heliotrope satin; Miss Alice Gillespie, pink brocade; Miss Alice Bell, pink silk; Mrs. Little, white lace robe over pale blue; Mrs. Audain, white tulle in and very handsome lace; Miss Tilton, cream colored lace dress with touches of soft apricot velvet; Miss Paula Irving, white with honiton lace; Mrs. F. Ward, white satin; Mrs. R. Barclay, white satin embroidered with gold sequins; Miss E. Bullen, pale blue silk with trimmings of black velvet ribbon; Miss Pitts, white lace dress; Miss Ethel Pitts, pink brocade; Miss Arbuckle, white silk; Miss G. Keefe, white broad-brimmed; Miss B. Gaudin, white point d'esprit; Miss Monteith, white Brussels net with honiton lace; Miss T. Monteith, pink muslin with satin trimmings of the same color; Miss Ellis, white silk; Miss Ellis Ellis, pale blue silk; Miss P. Drake, white point d'esprit with satin bands; Miss K. Cobbett, pale blue geisha silk; Miss Langley, white cashmere; Miss Mabel Tatlow, black with red roses on the corsage; Miss Innes Mason, white net with clusters of crimson roses; Miss Phyllis Mason, white silk; Miss H. Peters, white crepe de chine; Miss A. Bell, pink silk princess robe; Miss G. Irving, white crepe de chine; Miss B. Irving, white crepe de chine; Miss B. Irving, white point d'esprit with blue trimmings; Miss Anlay, black net empire dress over white satin. Among the gentlemen invited were Messrs. Mason, A. Gore, J. Arbuckle, Foote, D. Gillespie, D. Bullen, C. Pitts, Hall, Warren, Smythe, Harvey Troupe, Gain, W. Irving, Cain, P. Garnet, R. Monteith, A. Martin, H. Taylor, Haggerty, Wright, Vion, E. Elmitt, F. Ward, R. Keefe, J. Keefe, M. Musgrave, J. Rithet, B. Drake, Twigg, B. B. Bell, Leatham, Motherwell, Motherwell, Major Audain and the Captain and Officers of H. M. S. Egeria.

On Thursday last and the two following days, some interested ladies arranged a bridge tournament in aid of the anti-tuberculosis fund at the residence of Mrs. T. Hickman Tye, 277 Douglas street, who kindly placed her house at their disposal. There was an entrance fee of one dollar and tea was served at the conclusion of the game for five cents. The ladies who presided each day defraying expenses. Roses picked in Mrs. Tye's garden during the day, bearing wonderful testimony to the mildness of the winters here, adorned the tea table. The following ladies kindly assisted in dispensing refreshments: Mrs. Beauchamp-Tye, Miss E. Browne, Miss L. Newling, Miss P. Nasson, Miss M. Langley, Miss G. Keefe, Miss H. Peters, Miss Pitts, Miss B. Pitts, Miss N. Dupont, Miss Beth Irving, Miss Elsie Bullen, Miss Eberts, Miss Gladys Green, Miss O. Bryden, and Miss Lorna Eberts. Mrs. David Rogers acted as scorer during the tournament. The following ladies played at the different tables: Mrs. J. Irving, Miss P. Fitz-Herbert, Bailey, Mrs. J. E. Poodley, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. J. Gaudin, Mrs. J. C. Todd, Mrs. J. Laing, Mrs. Piggott, Mrs. Cross, Mrs. F. S. Barnard, Mrs. Herman Robertson, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs. O. Graham, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Hirsch, Mrs. Tuck, Miss Tuck, Miss Newcomb, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Whyte-Fraser, Mrs. J. Raymer, Mrs. Black, Mrs. J. Courne, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. Ambrose, Mrs. C. Roberts, Miss Jay, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Hickman-Tye, Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Rowley Heyland.

No prettier sight has yet been offered to pleasure lovers in Victoria, than that which greeted them last Friday night at the A.O.U.W. hall, where Mrs. B. Norton presided as hostess at her monthly private subscription dance. "Snow" carnival was the novel name given to the entertainment, the decorations, and snow shower, during the evening carrying out the original and effective design. The long hall was wreathed from end to end with branches of cedar, pine and ivy skillfully touched here and there with strands of white cotton wool that in the soft gloom cast by the red shades of the electric lights simulated snow to perfection. From the ceiling hung huge snow balls of cotton wool glistening with diamond dust, so realistic in shape and color that it needed very little imagination to assume that they had been rolled in the cold frosty world outside. The supper table was the work of Mrs. Rattenbury's artistic

ingers. From each corner sprung wide red satin ribbons that were raised and joined in the centre by a tall glass epergne filled with some dainty flowers being skilfully disposed about the table. Four exquisite old-fashioned silver candlesticks crowned with crimson flower shades were clustered round the centre piece, whilst over the whole was sprinkled gleaming silver dust and tiny sprigs of holly with scarlet berries. But fairer far than all the bravery of snow tipped branches and brilliant decorations were the gay young faces with quality powdered locks, (poudre being the order of the evening) who when the midnight hourstruck laughed and danced, pelting each other with soft snow balls amidst a veritable snowstorm of confetti. Mrs. Norton, the hostess, wore a dainty dress of white silk gracefully draped with Limerick lace. Miss Marion Dunsinuir a robe of white spangled net. Mrs. Robin Dunsinuir, picturesque green emerald dress. Miss G. Hickey, white sequined net. Miss L. Newling, soft pink muslin. Miss Mainwaring-Johnson, pale blue muslin; Miss Lorna Eberts, delicate blue chiffon muslin; Miss Eberts, black net embroidered with sequins; Miss G. Green, black net; Mrs. W. Langley, pale yellow brocade silk; Miss Langley, soft black; Miss T. Monteith pale pink muslin; Miss V. Mason, pale yellow brocade and trimmings of dead leaf green; Mrs. Cecil Roberts, black silk and net; Miss Doris Mason, white crepe de chine; Miss Beth Irving, green satin; Miss G. Irving, white crepe de chine; Miss G. Perry, yellow brocade with knots of satin of the same shade; Miss M. Little, white spotted chiffon; Miss H. Peters, white chiffon; Miss M. Arbuckle, pale pink silk; Miss Olive Bryden, white tulle; Miss Monteith, black net; Miss Alice Bell, soft black chiffon and Miss Noel Moresby, pale blue silk. Among the invited guests were the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Bulver, Miss D. Bulver, Colonel and Mrs. Hall, Mr. Alexis Martin, Mr. G. Hillebrand, Mr. E. P. Colley, Captain Martin, Mr. Peirce, Mr. Kirby, Mr. Collier, Mr. W. Fisher, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. Kingscote, Miss White, Miss Corbould, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Gillespie, Mr. D. Gillespie, Miss Gossnell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Roberts, the Rev. J. S. H. Sweet and Mrs. Sweet, Misses Sweet, Miss J. Bell, Captain and Mrs. Troup, Mr. J. Ashby, Mr. J. Bridgman, Miss Keefe, Mr. G. Keefe, Mr. C. Keefe, Miss Tuck, Mr. Muskett, Mr. Bromley, Miss Wigley, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzherbert Bullen, Miss Bullen, Mr. D. Bullen, Mr. G. Pooley, Mr. W. Monteith and Mrs. Monteith, the Misses Monteith, Mr. Roger Monteith, Mrs. E. Tilton, the Misses Tilton, Mrs. Stevenson, the Misses Mason, Mr. Morton Mason, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Janion, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kaymer, Mr. V. E. Elliott, Mrs. Moresby, Mr. G. Goldard, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, Mr. Carey-Gibson, Mr. H. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Dr. and Mrs. Fagan, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart-Williams, Mr. B. Heisterman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. Shalleross, Dr. and Mrs. Hasell, Miss G. Hasell, Miss Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Prior, Mr. and Miss Brad, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Miss Todd, Mr. and Mrs. D. Eberts, the Misses Eberts, Miss Loewen, Miss E. Loewen, Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. V. Spratt, Mr. and Mrs. Rattenbury, Miss P. Drake, Mr. Prior, Mr. Nash, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Applegate, Mr. Patterson, Mr. C. Pemberton, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. Gordon, Mr. LeCues, Capt. and Mrs. Gaudin, the Misses Gaudin, Mr. J. Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Genge, Mr. and Miss Foote, Miss E. Browne, Mr. Edgar Browne, Mr. J. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gore, Miss Arbuckle, Mr. J. Arbuckle, Colonel and Mrs. Horkimer, Mrs. Piggott, Mr. W. Piggott, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pizzott, Mr. W. Roelford, Mr. H. Roelford, Mr. Farlinger, Mr. and Mrs. P. Langman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Langman, Mrs. Rowley Heyland, Miss Heyland, Mr. J. Heyland, Mr. B. B. Peters, Miss H. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring-Johnson, Miss Mainwaring-Johnson, Mr. J. Musgrave, Miss Musgrave, Mrs. Robin Dunsinuir, Miss Dunsinuir, Miss Marion Dunsinuir, Mrs. E. Haughton, Misses Hamilton, Miss Sedl, Miss Cowdry, Miss Holly, Mr. Bethune, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Mr. S. Pitts, the Misses Pitts, Mrs. A. Pitts, Mr. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Miss S. Pemberton, Mr. W. Newcombe, Miss Newcombe, Mrs. J. Irving, the Misses Irving, Mr. W. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bolton, Mrs. Olive Bryden, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose, the Misses Mason, Mr. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, Mr. J. Rithet, Mr. B. Bell, Colonel Frank Gregory, Mrs. Paulus Irvine, Mrs. Walter Langley, Miss D. Langley, Mrs. Cobbett, Miss Cobbett, Mr. H. Cobbett, the Captain and Officers of H. M. S. Egeria, Miss L. Newling, Major and Mrs. Mutter, Mrs. Mutter, Mr. and Mrs. G. Courtney, the Hon. R. G. Tatlow and Mrs. Tatlow, Miss Tatlow, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp-Tye, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. Cookson, Mr. Freeman, Mr. C. Ewart, Mr. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Gressley, Mr. C. Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Little, Miss L. Little, Miss C. R. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, Miss Savage, the Misses Phair, Mr. A. W. Harvey, Mr. Crewe, Mr. Cain, Mr. Gain.

programme will include a sextette from "The Silver Slipper," in which several young ladies will lend their assistance. The profits of the venture will be devoted to aiding the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Helen Chipman Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Robertson, of St. John, N.B., to Mr. Hugh Aubrey Holmes, manager of the Bank of Commerce at St. John, N.B. The ceremony, which will take place on January 16 in St. John's Stone Church, will be one of much interest to Victorians, for the bridegroom, who is the son of Col. and Mrs. Holmes, was for many years very popular here, where he has many friends.

During the last night of the old year Mr. and Mrs. James R. Anderson entertained a few of their numerous acquaintances at their home, Menzies street. Bridge and five hundred passed the time pleasantly. Among those who accepted invitations were Captain and Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Charles, Mr. W. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Shalleross, Col. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Engelhardt, Miss Shibley, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Graham, Miss Cowdry, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Monteith, and Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Roberts.

The annual entertainment, including a Christmas tree, given to the children belonging to Christ Church Sunday school took place on the evening of January 3. After a short service at the Cathedral, the children marched to the Sunday school building, Quadra street, which had been festooned with greenery and holly for the occasion. After a sumptuous tea had been partaken of by the juveniles, the curtains hiding a small stage were quickly drawn aside, a pretty Christmas tree being disclosed to view, loaded to its full capacity with toys, books, oranges, candies and other trifles appealing to children. Mr. Ridgman, the Sunday school superintendent, distributed the articles from the tree, each child receiving a pretty and appropriate gift. Rev. Canon Beaudlands presided, the Lord Bishop of Victoria presiding over the occasion.

On New Year's Eve Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Little, at their beautiful residence on Rockland avenue, gave a very enjoyable dinner party, followed by a small dance. Mrs. Little wore a handsome costume of cream lace over satin of the same shade; Miss Marguerite Little appearing in a dress of dainty white. The table was prettily decorated with pink carnations and soft asparagus fern, with pink ribbons entwined among them, the shades over the candles matching the ribbon. When taking their places at the table everyone found a novel New Year's gift, which caused much merriment. Among the guests were Hon. James Dunsinuir and Mrs. Dunsinuir, Captain and Mrs. Freeman, Major and Mrs. Audain, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Dunsinuir, Miss Marion Dunsinuir, Miss Elvira Dunsinuir, Miss Gladys Perry, Miss Beth Irving, Miss G. Irving, Miss E. Gillespie, Miss Innes Mason, Miss Phyllis Mason, Miss H. Peters, and Messrs. Foote, Gromley, Basil Prior, G. Keefe, Morton Mason, Browne, H. Taylor, D. Gillespie, Gain and Cain.

Miss Macdonald, the matron of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, presided as hostess at a small dance which some of the nurses gave one evening last week to entertain a few of their friends. So many of the public have received kindness and sympathy from the nurses when ill that they may be glad to know they thoroughly enjoyed the change from the ordinary routine of their duties. The spacious children's ward, which was decorated with much taste, a combination of holly and evergreen making a charming effect, served as an excellent ballroom; while an appetizing supper was served in the corridor. A different scheme of decoration prevailed here, floral designs of sinlax and sheila calling for much admiration. On the supper table, and on the walls around, the light of candles, protected by red shades, cast a warm and pleasant glow, picturesquely adding to the charm of the surroundings. Those present included Dr. and Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. E. Tilton, Dr. Newcombe, Miss Green, E. Jay, Mr. E. P. Colley, Mr. C. Ewart, Mr. N. Smith, Mr. H. H. E. Newton, Mr. McCrae, Mr. Yorkie, Mr. Darcy, Mr. Warren, Mr. J. Lawson, Mr. W. Fisher, Mr. Wilson, Mr. R. S. Day.

Mrs. R. S. Day, at her home, Rockland avenue, entertained a number of merry young people at an evening party, the occasion being the birthday of her little daughter. The small guests were so numerous that they had to be divided into three groups, according to their ages, before being marshalled into the supper room. Each party was distinguished by colorful badges of pink, green and blue. The table, which filled the entire length of the room, was decorated in the centre by a wide strip of moss sparkling with dew drops and redolent of the woods. From this rose fairy lamps of bright colors in floral designs, the effect being the same as if a strip of green sward from Pixie Land had been transported for the occasion. Colored bonbons, sugared fruits and sweetmeats in dainty baskets completed a color scheme that only artistic taste could have suggested and skilful fingers evolved. The evening was spent in old-fashioned games, "family coach" still retaining its long-esteemed popularity. Mr. R. S. Day presided at a magic lantern, and Mr. Gerald Pooley, as usual, drew tears from the audience over the thrilling tragedy of Punch and Judy. As the play guests departed they each received a small

colored glass lantern containing a taper to light them to their homes. The effect of these multi-colored lanterns twinkling among the dark shrubberies which wound along the garden paths was weird, yet extremely picturesque, and it appeared as if a score of fire-flies had been suddenly let loose into the darkness of the winter night. More than seventy children were bidden to the entertainment.

THE PASSING OF COURTROOM ORATORY.

Inspiration is a lost art in the courtroom. Nowadays no true lawyer advises, prepares documents or tries a case without a careful preparation. Forensic oratory has passed away. No longer does the crowd gather in the county courthouse to listen to and be moved by the wit, pathos and eloquence of the advocates as for hours or days he addresses the jury. The courtroom may be filled, but it is largely with the ubiquitous reporters, many of whom are as destitute of tears as Sahara of water and as callous to emotion as the mummified sleepers of Egypt. No longer is it true that average men and women with hazy kerchiefs to their eyes are moved by the eloquence of counsel. There is a pressing factor. Facts rather than eloquence is the demand.—D. C. Brewer in Atlantic.

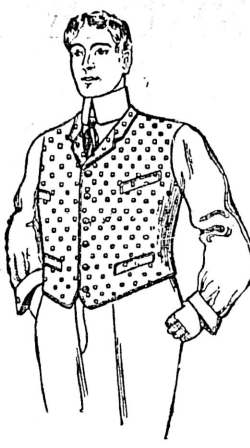
CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral
Services: Holy communion at 8 a. m.; morning service and holy communion at 11 a. m.; evening service and carols at 7 p. m. Preacher, Canon Beaudlands. The carols will be repeated at the evening service in place of the sermon.
The music set for the day follows:
Morning.
Voluntary—Allegretto Cain
Yanite Alcock
Psalter for 6th Morning Cain
Te Deum Oakley
Benedictus Langdon
Kyrie Mauder
Gloria Mauder
Hymns—Festal March Cain
Voluntary—Festal March Cain

St. Barnabas
Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; at 10:30 a. m. a choral service; at 7:30 p. m. a. m.; children's service and administration of holy baptism at 2:30 p. m.; choral hymns at 7:30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free.
The music for the day follows:
Morning.
Organ—Largo in E Minor Handel
Communion Service Adham in F
Hymns—Psalm 133 78, 79
Offertory Anthem Fitzgerald
Hymn—Dimittis St. John
Organ—Postlude in D minor Rink

St. John's Church.
Rev. Preb. Jones will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Aid in the evening.
The music for the day follows:
Morning.
Organ—Communion Gaultner
Psalm for 6th Morning Alcock
Te Deum Woodward
Jubilate Osley
Hymn 185
Hymns 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Church of Our Lord
Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning service, "A New Year's Message and Motto Text." Evening, "The Wise and Foolish Virgins." Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The music for the day follows:
Morning.
Organ—Andante E. Lemaire
Venite and Psalm as Set Cath. Psalter
Benedictus 185
Hymn 186
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From The London Times.

History of the Highlands

He supposed it must have been largely from oral tradition, but he thought that everybody must feel, however erudite they might be, that there was a singular darkness as regarded the strange history during those, for the Highlands, prehistoric times. North of the Firth of Forth they had clans living almost like the tribes they found in Africa, conducting their life almost without reference to the central government, and having their petty warfare, their pitched battles, their district founded not by parchment so much as by immemorial tradition, and the jealousy of the tribes that inhabited them. They had a condition of things immediately neighboring civilization of a somewhat advanced type which was almost barbarous in many respects in its character. Surely the investigation of such a state of things as that was well worthy the attention of the society. (Cheers.) At any rate, while so much had been elucidated in connection with the history of Scotland, it was simply important part of it did not seem to him ever to have been made clear—at any rate, to his mind. Those genealogical and geographical collections of Macfarlane's, three volumes of which had been published and another of which was in course of publication, did throw light on this very point, and, therefore, he welcomed their publication with both hands. But he could not help thinking that, in the numerous rooms of the Society, Highland and Lowland, there must be documents, rude, though they might be, that bore on the history of those times, and that these magnates would not be unwilling to entrust to the society's care. He would make an appeal to great noblemen like the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Breadalbane, who had great charter-chests at their disposal and great masses of family papers, and to the heads of great clans like the Cluny and the Macdonalds, whether they could not find anything which they thought worthy of preservation by the society, which would throw light on this strange history to which he had

Scottish Social Clubs

UNITED STATES IN THE CONGO

One automobile road has been extended from Leopoldville to the southeast to connect the Congo as its chief port on the inner plateau with the Kwango in the south. The distance is three hundred miles.

This is a finely built, rock ballasted road with perfect drainage. It would not be possible in a country where rains are so copious to run automobiles on a common dirt road. The automobile roads of the Congo will compare favorably with the best highways in any land.

The Congo State has reached the rich mining region of Katanga with this automobile freight transport before it has completed its system of uninterrupted steam communications by steamboat and railroad between the mouth of the Congo and this mining district. To reach the Katanga province heretofore, steamboats have as-

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Tahma's last words were, "The worst is, I cannot see!" while Rabelais, cynical and satirical to the end said: "Let down the curtain; the farce is over."

frances of a most primitive potter's wheel. The potter who, while forming a vessel, turned with one hand the flat board or stone upon which the clay was resting as he shaped it with the other, invented the wheel. The earliest "thrown" vases were not exactly circular, for the board upon which the clay was formed did not then revolve evenly as about a central pivot. The first step in the development of the wheel was to attach a board to a pivot, and since that time, several thousand years ago, the only great improvement has been the addition of a foot-power to revolve it.

The ruins of Bismya clearly revealed the history of the brick. Down in the lowest and most ancient strata of the masonry, unglazed bricks of mud and

The Brickmaker's Mark

Weaving by the Babylonians

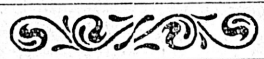
To most people it is a mystery how the American Indians formed their arrow heads and other implements from the hardest stone. Still more remarkable was the work upon stone in the Babylonian times. The chief weapon was the sling, and the balls of hard clay, yet stone arrow heads have been found. The most common of all stone implements was the flint saw, an exceedingly thin piece of stone, about half an inch in width and with notches upon both edges to serve as teeth. With the flint saw the Indians were enabled in sawing through a stick of considerable size. The lathe for turning stone was known as early as 4500 B.C., for beautifully turned vases of onyx, alabaster, granite, and porphyry from that age appeared at Bismya, and a large number of the finest Egyptian cylinders were engraved various devices have come to light. The cylinders, perfectly turned, are of the hardest of stones—lapis-lazuli, crystal, jasper, and meteoric stone. The devices upon them are so exceedingly well executed that the artist who engraved them was doubtless

Origin of the Steeple

This civilization which we are inclined to think is modern, or perhaps never quite so advanced as now, and which we would believe is largely the fruit of our own labors, is shown to be of an exceedingly slow growth. To almost all the superior man the gratitude of the world is due to him who discovered that the clay beneath his camp fire had burned hard—he thus discovered the brick of which most of the great structures of the modern world are made; or to that other ancient man who first discovered the bonfire upon which he was shaping clay, for he invented the potter's wheel, and the beautiful shapes of modern ceramic art resulted; or to him who first intertwined the fibres or the leaves as a covering for his nakedness—indeed, to the Babylonian Expedition of the University of Chicago.

Miss Phoebe Cousins, the only woman who was ever a United States marshal, will spend the winter in Washington and work for the restoration of the army canteen. Twenty years ago in Missouri her father died while manning the fort, and she was eighteen. Her mother, and the government, gave Miss Cousins the appointment until the end of his term, as she was familiar with all the work of the office and thoroughly capable.

The two pretenders to the overturned throne of France were in London recently at the same time. One is the Duke of Orleans, the other is the Bourbon, and the other Prince Victor Napoleon, leader of the Bonapartists. The Duc d'Orleans is not as popular as his mother, the Comtesse de Paris, but is given some credit for his late polar expedition. Prince Victor, too, is not highly regarded by his party, though his brother, Prince Louis, a general in the Russian army, is a favorite everywhere. The hopes of these two men are little more than ridiculous fancies, but as they are not aggressive it is not probable that harm will come of



AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



IN THE BEGINNING

We are told that "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." Before we can decide what estimate to place upon this statement, that is whether it is a simple allegation intended to meet the natural curiosity of a primitive people, or the culmination of centuries of investigation, several things must be determined. Of course in what follows all claim that the Book of Genesis was written by divine inspiration is ignored; we are treating the quotation just as we would treat it, if it had been made by any ancient writer. The general opinion seems to be that Genesis was in part, at least, written by Moses, although whether or not he was the author of the first chapter cannot be ascertained, for the book is so very old that matters affecting its authorship must always remain to a certain extent speculative. If Moses wrote the text quoted, we may at once set it down as the statement of a very learned and able man. The same book informs us that Moses was skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians. To what degree of scientific advancement Egypt had at that time attained must also remain speculative, but we know from the actual work attributable to Moses that he was a man of profound wisdom and extensive knowledge. The assumption that we know very much more about everything than the ancient Egyptians did is perfectly gratuitous; therefore, if Moses is the authority for the statement that God is the Creator of all things, it is not necessary to assume that he was telling a tale for the benefit of a primitive race, or that he was speaking from divine inspiration. He may have been simply giving in one concrete statement the best conclusions of the philosophy and science of his day.

Yet it is obvious that such a statement, made with great authority, would readily obtain credence among primitive peoples. Hence we find it implicitly received by our own ancestors after their conversion to Christianity. They did not wholly forsake their old heathen gods, which we are inclined to think, only misrepresented a sublimated ancestor-worship; but they accepted without question the existence of a Creator. It was also to be expected that, when men began to engage in analytical investigation and made so many and such wonderful discoveries beneath the surface of things, the belief in a Creator would be weakened. Men began to think that they perceived in matter sufficient power to render unnecessary the postulation of a Creator, to paraphrase Herbert Spencer's expression. Matter could apparently do so much of itself that there was no need to suppose the existence of any force external to and controlling it. When Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall and the other great scientific lights of the mid-Victorian epoch published their works, the general opinion was that they had written "Finis" across the field of human investigation and had barred God out of his Universe. These great men did not themselves make any such claim. They were content to say, or at least some of them were, that they did not know, in other words, that they were agnostics, which is the correct attitude of the scientific mind towards matters that have not been proved by scientific methods. It is possible to be an agnostic intellectually and yet spiritually "know in whom we have believed." But the strides of science have been great since these men so deeply impressed mankind with their efforts to reach the truth and their confessed failure. Where it was popularly thought that Nature had written "No thoroughfare," there are seen to be hundreds of avenues of research. The X-ray, radium, wireless telegraphy, these and other things have been discovered since those days, and such an advance has been made that Science may almost say that she thinks she perceives an identical elementary basis of all forms of matter, and an essential unity of all kinds of force. If that proves to be the case, we will be getting pretty close to an undertaking of how things were just after "the beginning," and it is quite possible that the most advanced inquiry will be compelled to adopt "the hypothesis of God." Until then modern science will probably remain agnostic, but it by no means follows that a more ancient science, the science in which the writer of Genesis, whoever he may have been, was educated, had reached the conclusion that after the material world and the forces operating upon it had been reduced to their last analysis, human wisdom stood confronted with a great unknowable creator and source of all that is. It is quite possible that the text quoted was the ultimate consummation of a wisdom, which was more than a fantastic representation of physical forces in the form of persons, something more than the mere gropings of half-educated men, something vastly different from inspiration, but the result of centuries of patient investigation into the secrets of creation.

But whatever it may have been, there is something immeasurably sublime in the announcement, with which Genesis opens, "In the beginning, God." The rest of the text is only an inference from this great trumpet-toned proclamation. If He was in the beginning, He must have created all that is. Therefore the great teaching of the ancient writer is that anterior to the existence of a visible universe, anterior to the operation of physical forces there was a Being,

from whose will all things emanated. Doubtless the mind cannot grasp the thought, for it is unthinkable. We only know that it must be the case. Such knowledge need not necessarily be derived from research into material things. The spiritual side of our nature may teach us the lesson. It is well to remember this. There are things which cannot be discovered in a laboratory, and they are the most real things in life. "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy." The side of our nature, that discovers these, may also, if we permit it to do so, find many other things which are hidden from science. It is true that science is, and properly so, agnostic as to the existence of God, but it is also agnostic as to the existence of the love that a mother bears her child. Why then should it know anything about Him who is love?

ABOUT PEOPLE WHO WORRY.

"Make the best of the best, and do not make bad worse by worrying." So said Lord Chesterfield in one of his letters to his son. Another individual rather more graphically gave expression to the same idea thus: "I have always found that my worst troubles were those that never happened." A very well known and successful Canadian business man once expressed himself in this way: "Worry cannot help the past; it injures the present and it is useless as to the future. Do that which is next to your hand as best you can. You are not responsible for results." And a greater authority than them all said: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

We often hear persons speak of the remarkable manner in which the people of the United States grapple with seemingly impossible business propositions, and how little they are cast down by defeat. They are not as a rule any more intelligent than English people, nor any more venturesome in business, and not as a rule anything like as good business men; but they do wonderful things. The secret may lie in the fact that they are almost always optimistic, and treat what is past as something not worth thinking about. No doubt the effort to throw off business cares sometimes has a mischievous effect. It leads to high living, to abandonment to amusements not always of the best kind; but this need not be the case. It is quite possible to find respite from the inevitable anxiety of business without resorting to dissipation in any form. We do not advocate any particular ways and means of getting rid of worry; what we wish to inculcate is the wisdom of not worrying at all.

Probably most worries are due to our own carelessness. We do things which we know at the time we ought not to do, or we act hastily. We have some way or other to give thought to everything we do, and if it is not forethought, it is afterthought, and afterthought generally means worry. But some people will say: If I stopped to think everything out, I would never do anything at all, for there are so many sides to every question, so many unforeseen possibilities, that the more I think the more undecided I am. All this is true enough, yet this is no reason for inaction. Most of the things, which are within the realm of possibility, are without the remotest bounds of probability. Do what seems best at the time from a full knowledge of the circumstances as they exist. That is all that the wisest can do, and having done this do not worry. Every now and then some one tells us how he woke up in the night and could not get to sleep again for the thoughts relating to some business transaction that came trooping through his mind. Every one doubtless has had this experience, if not in business matters, at least in other affairs. Such thoughts are of very little use. The doctors tell us that during the night our vitality is at the lowest ebb, and these dire things which we always can foresee at such times are probably only the effect of the mind endeavoring to deal with affairs that are beyond its grasp at that time. What we think are thoughts are in point of fact only waking nightmares. Depend upon it, the worries that come to us when we lie awake between the small hours and morning are of even less value than so many dreams.

Nearly every one has had his share of worries over things that he has had to do, from asking his banker for a little necessary accommodation up to asking a girl to marry him, and he has found out, not that he could always get either the accommodation or the girl, but that failure to do either was not such a dreadful thing after all. We have heard people say: "I wish it were tomorrow, for then I would be rid of the anxiety of to-day." What's the use of worrying about a thing like that? It is sure to be to-morrow. There is a story told of a Victorian man, who once called upon a friend at 2:30 for a loan of \$500 until 5 o'clock. He began to tell of the certainty he had of getting the money, and of how sure he would be to repay it, if he did not receive it from the expected quarter, and so on, making a really pathetic and convincing story. He closed at 4:30 by saying: "Will you let me have the money?" "Certainly," replied his friend. "Under any other circumstances I would be glad to give it to you; but you said that you only wanted it until 5 o'clock, and it is now half past four; so if you will sit down for half an hour you will not want it at all." A good many of our troubles are

like this needed loan; if we would only sit down for half an hour we would not have them at all.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal will, when completed, be 49 miles long. Beginning at the Atlantic end it will extend on a level with the ocean a distance of 7.15 miles. Then there will be three locks by which an ascent will be made to what is known as "the summit level." This part of the canal will be 31.64 miles long. Then it will drop by one lock and continue on a level for 6.47 miles. Then two locks will bring it down to the level of the Pacific ocean where it will extend for 4.23 miles. What it will cost is unknown. Up to the time that de Lesseps failed in his undertaking the expenditure showed an underestimate of upwards of \$125,000,000 but the greater part of this was wasted. After a great deal of investigation the United States Commissioners in charge of the work have reached the conclusion that a trustworthy estimate can be arrived at as to what the total outlay will be, and the following arrangement is to be adopted. The government will make engagements with contractors to do the work, and agree with them as to what percentage they shall be allowed for profits. The contractors will be obliged to submit all their vouchers and will be subject to certain deductions for loss of time. The least depth of the canal will be 45 feet and its minimum width 200 feet, but the inequality of the surface and the lakes, which lie in the course to be followed, will cause very considerable variation from these figures.

CONCERNING TWINS.

A writer once said that there are two things for which no man was ever prepared and that is twins. There is doubtless a good deal of truth in this, as the experience of some people will testify. "What is the matter this morning, Sarah?" asked a bountiful lady of a little girl, who came to her house to receive a daily allowance of things to eat. "It's mother, ma'am," was the answer. "And what is the matter with your mother?" asked the lady, and the child added in a tone of absolute finality: "Twins, ma'am, twins." Every one has heard of the question which that delightful humorist, Artemus Ward, asked after he had seen the famous Siamese twins, Chang and Eng. He examined them with the greatest care, inspected the ligament which bound them together, and then glancing up as though inspired, asked: "Brothers?" Perhaps you may have heard the story told by one of twins. He said that when he was quite young he and his twin brother were put by a careless nurse in a bath-tub, and she went out to kiss the footman. When she came back one of them was drowned. The lady to whom he told the pitiful story, which was in much greater wealth of detail than it is here given, exclaimed: "Your poor brother." "Yes," he replied. "That's what they thought for a long time, but afterward they found out that it was really me." Now if you choose to treat this as an utterly impossible tale, we do not know how you can be prevented, but that is what the hero of it said, anyway. Here is another tale which bears upon the face of it more convincing evidences of probability. There was once a young man, who was engaged to one of two remarkably pretty twin sisters. Said a friend to him: "George—you may have observed that all young men in newspaper love stories are named George—"How do you manage when you're courting those girls to keep from getting them mixed up?" You will never think of George's answer, and yet, when you hear it you will see that it was the most natural one. What George said was: "I don't try to." That appears to exhaust the subject for the present.

The most noted twins in history were Castor and Pollux, although some authorities allege that they were really two of triplets, the third of the group having been that very beautiful and somewhat notorious Helen, who caused a good many troubles in her time, among them the ten years' siege of Troy, and wound up her career by settling down to peaceful married life, with the husband from whom she ran away. This remarkable young lady has had, however, so many parents attributed to her that there is no particular necessity of connecting her with the famous twins, whose names have been attached to one of the constellations of the Zodiac. The story of Castor and Pollux illustrates a point that was made last Sunday in these columns in regard to myths. Some writers say they were twin sons of one of the kings of Sparta; others accept the myth that they were children of Jupiter and a Spartan queen; others again say that they were probably very ancient heroes, whose memory came down from a forgotten age. The suggestion that the intelligent people of Greece and Rome believed that these twins were actual people, and that they were placed in the sky as constellations after their death, is rather too much of a strain on human credulity. Some of the explanations, which scholarship has offered for these ancient tales, are more difficult of acceptance than the tales themselves. There is no doubt that both in Greece and Rome these two warriors were associated with athletic sports of all kinds, Castor's specialty being horses and that of Pollux boxing. It is by no means improbable that some king of Sparta

may have had sons who were distinguished in these lines, and around them tradition wove the myth of the more ancient twins whose names were associated with the stars. That sort of thing takes place today. During the war of Secession all manner of amusing incidents and all manner of funny stories were connected with the name of President Lincoln. A century ago there were current many Napoleonic myths, so to speak. The further we go back in history the more of this we find, until as we reach the period of Charlemagne it becomes difficult to distinguish between what is fable and what is fact. We are quite safe to assume that the people of twenty centuries ago were very much like we are today, and that they were very likely to associate with the names of actual heroes stories that had either a much earlier origin or else were pure inventions. The fact, however, that Castor and Pollux were recognized in naming the constellations of the Zodiac is pretty conclusive evidence that at the time, whenever it was, that the learning of the world had sufficiently advanced to produce astronomers, who knew enough of the apparent course of the sun to devise a series of star groups by which his position could be determined, there was extant a tradition of noted twin brothers, whose memory was perpetuated by attaching them to one of the groups.

ABOUT NUMBERS.

There are many very curious things about numbers, for which it is difficult to give an explanation, and perhaps some Colonist readers, whose tastes may run in that direction may think it worth while to study some of them. Most of what follows has never appeared in print, and whether any of it possesses much actual value is at least uncertain.

For a first illustration, let us add up any column of figures, say:

476
536
892
1904

Now add 1, 9, 0, and 4 together and you get 14, and adding the 1 and 4 together and you get 5. Now add the figures in the lines in the column crosswise, thus 4, 7, and 6, equal 17, and so with the others. You get as the result 17, 14, and 19; and if you add these three sums together you will get 50, and 5 plus 0 is 5, which is the same as you get by adding the digits in the first total. There is doubtless some reason why this is always the case no matter what figures are used or how many enter into the calculation. But what is it?

For a second illustration take the following. Take any number, the digits of which added make 19. Thus 289, the digits of which added make 19, and 1 and 9 make 10. Now subtract 289 from 100 and you have 711, and add these digits together and they make 9. And you will get 9 as your answer no matter what number you start with, provided its digits add up to ten, and the amount from which you subtract it is either 100 or some multiple thereof by 10, that is to say 1000, or 10,000 and so on. There must be some reason why this is so, but it is not very apparent.

Take another series of figures, the digits of which when added will make 6. Say 87. Thus 8 and 7 make 15 and 1 and 5 make 6. Now divide 87 by 6 and you have three for a remainder. Turn the digits around, and you have 78, which divided by 6 leaves no remainder. Thus we reach the rule that any number, whose digits when added as above give 6 as the result, is divisible by 6 without a remainder if the last digit is an even number and with a remainder of 3 if the last digit is an odd number. This rule as well as that which immediately precedes it, is of some use in making mental calculations.

Take a number divisible by 3, without a remainder, say 8754. This number is divisible by 3 without a remainder no matter in what order you place the digits. Thus 7854, 4785 and any other combination of these figures is divisible by 3 without a remainder. Now take 8754 and instead of 8 write any numbers which when added are equal to 8 and so with the other digits. Thus for 8 put down 521, for 7, 52, for 5, 14, and for 4, 21. Placing these in a row, you will have 521521421, which is divisible by 3 without a remainder just as the original number 8754 is. The variations of this exercise are very many, and it seems as though the rule deducible from them may be of value.

Perhaps you know that any number made up of three repetitions of the same number or series of numbers is divisible by 3 without a remainder. Thus 777, or 555 or 262626 or 131313 are all divisible by 3 without a remainder. This, if not generally known, ought to be, for it is a little bit of very useful knowledge. In fact the last three rules come in quite handy in making hurried calculations.

A good deal of amusement can be extracted from all the above arithmetical curiosities, if one only takes the trouble to study out the results that can be obtained by becoming familiar with them. They enable seemingly impossible results to be obtained from the statement of some single number. Working out some of the calculations possible by their use is very excellent mental exercise. There are very many other curious things about numbers, and the more one investigates them, the more evident it seems that there is an undiscovered side to the science of arithmetic.

RACES OF MANKIND.

In the correspondence of the late Duke of Cambridge, recently published, there are some letters from Queen Victoria. In one of them she speaks of the cruelty extended by some Englishmen to Hindus, and she thinks this all the more strange, seeing "that they are of the same race as ourselves," meaning thereby that they ought not to be confounded with the Yellow, Black or Copper-colored peoples. The remark of Her Majesty was based upon the opinion of most ethnologists that there is a distinct race of people, who may be for convenience called the Indo-Germanic, embracing most of the population of Europe, Eastern Asia and Hindustan. This is only a very general classification, for over all the area mentioned there are people, who seem to be of different origin. Sometimes the expression Aryan is used in this great family, but this strictly speaking only applies to that section of the race, which inhabits Bengal. The theory of the racial unity of people apparently so diverse as the Celts, the Persians and the Bengalese is based upon similarity in language. If a few words are found to be common to several languages, the inference would be only that the peoples speaking them had had more or less intercourse with each other, especially when those words are the names of things not in very common use. Thus we adopt many words from the French and the French many from us, but no one would rely upon this as showing a unity between French and English. When, however, very many of the commonest words in two or more languages are found to be radically alike, the inference is that they are only variants of an original tongue common to the ancestors of all the people speaking those languages. It is by investigations along these and similar lines that the identity of origin of what are called the Indo-Germanic peoples has been established. Perhaps it has not been fixed quite beyond a doubt, but certainly the evidence is so voluminous and of such a conclusive nature, that it seems to render any other view impossible. All the European people have not been identified as belonging to this group. The Russians, the Poles, the Turks, the Greeks and the Portuguese and some others seem to be of another family. Then there are the Basques and the ancient Swiss, numerically small it is true, but apparently entirely distinct from any of the races by which they are surrounded. The investigations referred to completely dispose of the division of the human race into five families, which was the universal notion not very long ago and is still popularly accepted. Many persons suppose that this latter is a very ancient division, and the legislature of British Columbia has passed acts in which the expression "Caucasian Race" occurs. This is a purely artificial term, and is in point of fact not a very old one.

So far as ascertained facts warrant there are many races that have not been suggestively traced to a common origin, and which appear to be radically different. In Europe there are three or four such branches of the human family. In Asia there seem to be as many more. In Africa there are several. In America we know too little of the aboriginal inhabitants to pretend to say into how many families they may possibly be divided. The Eskimos seem to be a race apart. So do the native Australians, the Maories and the inhabitants of Oceania.

This apparent diversity of origin suggests a very great antiquity for the human race. Assuming it as proved that the Bengalese and Celts, for example, were once members of one community, as the test of language indicates, that must have been at an age far beyond the historic period. We have no means of measuring the time required to develop from the same stock two peoples now so different. If we assume that men are all alike sprung from one original pair, we are compelled to admit that an exceedingly long period must have transpired since this original pair began to increase and multiply. We must concede time enough for all traces of similarity between the languages spoken by the several great families to have been lost, and for types of men to have been developed that reproduce absolutely true to their kind. If it took more centuries than history or even tradition covers to bring about the difference between an Englishman and a Persian, a difference so great that their identity of origin can only be established by an exceedingly close investigation of their respective speech, how long a time must have been necessary to bring about the difference between an Englishman and an Australian aborigine? We have no means of measuring the first period in years, and to even so much a guess at the length of the second period is out of the question. Thus the observation of Queen Victoria points to a state of facts that seems to establish immeasurable antiquity for mankind or else that all men are not sprung from the same ancestry. It is interesting to notice in this connection that very many of the old myths speak of man as descended from the earth, that is to say they do not regard him as a direct creation. It is claimed that the word "Aryan," which has been said above is connected with the great family of people to which we belong, means in point of fact earthborn, or made of earth, in which meaning many will not at once see a similarity to the description of the origin of mankind given in Genesis, where he is said to have been formed of the dust of the earth.

THE STORY TELLER

POLITE STAR SINGERS

Prima donnas in the same city having the habit of polite society are particularly about making formal visits to each other. It happened in Detroit that Patti and Nicolini, her husband, and Albani and her husband, Ernest, were staying at the same hotel. Patti and Nicolini had gone out for a drive, and Albani, seeing them pass by, called to her husband, "Ernest, they have gone out. We had better leave cards for them at once."

On returning, Patti received the cards, and after a while she and Ernest went to rehearsal, said to Nicolini, "Ernest," (his name was Ernest) "they have gone to the theatre. This is a good time to return their visit."

AN EFFECTIVE RIDDLE

"On one occasion when he was busy, President Lincoln received a delegation of men who were endeavoring to hurry the passing of some petty bill. When they entered, Lincoln looked up gravely, and said: "If you call the tail of a sheep a leg, how many legs will the sheep have?" "Five," said the spokesman. "No," replied Lincoln. "It would only have four." Calling the tail a leg would make it one."

THE EXTREME PENALTY

Lord Russell, a famous jurist, once went to Scotland to help the Liberator in a campaign. He purposely began his speech with a few sentences of bad Scotch, and then went on to say that the cause of the blunder had subsided, he said: "Gentlemen, I do not speak Scotch, but I vote Scotch, and I often drink Scotch, and when I am drunk a young man he was sitting in court listening to a trial for bigamy. A friend leaned across to him and asked, 'Russell, what is the extreme penalty for bigamy?'"

PRACTISING BY EAR

When Grover Cleveland was practicing law at Buffalo, among his associates was a young lawyer who, though a bright fellow, was rather inclined to laziness. He was, however, a very good student about points of law rather than about them up himself. At last Cleveland became tired of it, and the next time the young man came in, Cleveland knew what he wanted and, getting up, pointed to his bookcase and said, "There are my books. You are well-versed in them; you can read up your own case."

The fellow was caught, but he rose to the occasion. "See here, Grover Cleveland," he said, "I want you to understand I don't read law, I practice entirely by ear, and you and your books can go to thunder."

ATTACK ON THE CLOTH.

Governor Higgins of New York, during a discussion about cloth-going, told a story of a quick-witted Scot. "I don't at all approve of this Scot," he began, but I think he had a ready wit. One minister took him to task one day because he never came to church, golfing instead all summer and curling all winter long. "Man, man," the minister ended, "if ye dinna meny ye'll land yerse' where ye'll no be troubled wi' sermons, lang or short."

"Well, ablin's so," he said, "but no' for the want o' meentlers."

OUR ANCESTORS' HOME.

The Attic Effects.
A few old broken cane chairs,
And a few old picture frames,
A few old chunks of bric-a-brac,
And a few old parts of games;
A few old cracked-up wash bowls,
And a bedstead with a rusty nail;
Are some of the things we talk about
In our ancestors' home.

The Bedroom.
An old bed full of corn shucks,
And an old tin toilet set;
Some comforters and crazy quilts,
And a comb and brush and net;
Some junk-toys on the mantel,
And one chair all alone,
Are some of the things we talk about
In our ancestors' home.

The Parlor.
An oil lamp on the table,
A relic mantle case,
And the pictures of the old folks,
Hanging round in every space;
An old-time square or clock,
With a few notes out of tone,
Are some of the things we talk about
In our ancestors' home.

The Dining Room.
A few old broken rockers,
And a couple of chairs gone,
And a book of prayers and song
An old rag carpet worn out,
And a clock that stands alone,
Are some of the things we talk about
In our ancestors' home.

The Kitchen.
A few old pots and kettles,
And a few old greasy pans,
And some old buckets hanging up,
And a few old rusty cans;
A few old bits of rope and twine,
And a coal box all alone,
Are a few of the things we talk about
In our ancestors' home.

The Hall.
An eight-day clock in the corner,
A hall tree with hanging up,
A few old hats hanging up,
And boots all over the floor;
A sleepy dog on the door mat,
An umbrella jar alone,
Are some of the things we talk about
In our ancestors' home.

The House.
A few old broken shutters,
And a brace-up portico,
Old-faded paintings hanging there,
And old pictures on the wall;
A patched-up roof for shelter,
And this pile all alone,
Are some of the things we have about
In our ancestors' home.

The Landscape.
A well with a crank and bucket,
A barn of rotten boards,
A fence of stones and sticks and brush,
And a garden with old cabbages,
A young dog, and a chicken,
And an old cow all alone,
Are some of the things we have about
In our ancestors' home.

The Grandchildren.
So, little folks, when telling
About your ancestors' home,
Don't make it appear so elegant, dear
Don't let the real truth roam;
Just keep in the bounds of reason,
Else you will be alone.
For we are next, and you'll be vexed
If you brag—ancestral home.
—R. L. Hardin.

SENTIMENTAL SUNNY.

Stella G. Stern in January St. Nicholas.
Sentimental Sunny
Was a very funny bunny.
Treating daisy the little girl to try his fate;
But his love, the Lady Rabbit,
Didn't like the daisy habit.
So she turned her back on him and went
And ate.

CURRENT VERSE

CONFIDENCE IN PA.

Some burglars came to town the other night.
And got in Guthrie's house and helped themselves.
To nearly everything there was in sight.
Or locked in drawers or piled up on the shelves.
And Mr. Guthrie hardly drew his breath,
"Cause Mrs. Guthrie said, in passing away,
Those burglars would've both got scared to death.
If pa'd been there.

When Russia didn't whip the Japanese,
Pa told us it was Kuropatkin's fault;
He ought've won as easy as you please;
The trouble was, he wasn't worth his salt.
I'll bet the Japs would all be wishing yet
That they had not mixed up in that affair.
For they'd be full of bullet a regret,
If pa'd been there.

Last Christmas Uncle Fred sent me a book
About the light they had at Waterloo;
It tells you of the part Napoleon took—
Pa says he bit off more than he could chew;
And Ma thinks that the Duke of Wellington,
Who, as the poet says, stood up four-square,
Most likely would've gone home on the run,
If pa'd been there.

Once, when my pa was tellin' ma and me
About the Flood and Noah and the ark,
He said he couldn't even seem to see
Why Noah let the rats and mice embark.
Ma said, "I suppose he didn't know 'em."
How could he? He raised the wicks we'd have to bear;
They'd never've got up the gang-plank, though.
If you'd been there."

If pa had been in Adam's place that day
When Satan came to Eden in disguise,
We wouldn't have had the blessed Eve;
Nor care about no mansions in the skies.
Pa, he'd've winked at Eve and turned to cheese.
The mean where;
The fall of man would not've taken place.
If pa'd been there.

THE GREAT GUEST COMES

While the cobbler mused there passed his pane
A beggar drenched by the driving rain.
He called him in from the stony street,
And gave him shoes for his bruised feet.
The beggar went, and there came a croun
Her face with wrinkles of sorrow worn,
A bundle of ragged bows her back,
And she was spent with the wrench and rack.
He gave her his loaf, and steadied her load.
As she took her way on the weary road,
Then came to his door a little child,
Lost and afraid in the world so wild.
In the big, dark world. Catching it up,
He said he'd take it to the waiting cup,
And led it home to its mother's arms,
Out of reach of the world's alarms.
The day went down in the crimson west,
And with the night the blessed Guest,
And Conrad sighed as the world turned gray.

"Why is it, Lord, that your feet delay?
Did you force that was the day?"
Then soft in the silence a Voice was heard,
"Lift up your heart, for I kept my word.
Three times I came to your friendly door;
I was the beggar with bruised feet;
I was the woman you gave to eat;
I was the child out of the homeless street."
—Edwin Markham in the Delineator.

BROKE!

London Spectator.
Now I remember days gone by
That never again shall be,
When I trod the bridge of a battleship
And held her might in fee.

Now I remember the gathered fleets
And the craftsman's pride I knew
When the great ship circled and turned
ed again
As the far flags bade her do;

When the great gaunt bows swung
dripping round
And my word let her go,
And my finger checked ten thousand
horse
At a touch, from fast to slow,
My mates must work the ringing guns,
My mates must point the sea;
From North Cape south to Sydney-side
There's never a place for me.

So I must forget the hopes I had,
And the dreams I dreamt of yore,
Of the reeling swing of a deep-sea
fight
When the long black sea-guns roar.

For this is the law without excuse
For all the Lords of the Sea,
That each must hold his ship from
harm
Whatever the odds may be;

And sin and error are all as one,
The sword should lay where once it fell,
For any struggle of warring needs
Or stress of body and brain,

For the Deep-Sea Empire has its
price;
It is bought by blood and flame,
By the risk of the guns and the risk
of the sea,
And the risk of ruin and shame.

I may not hope to give my life,
But a higher price I pay—
The skill and toll of twenty years
For the fault of half a day.

BRAHMA

Whose desires, or joys, or weeps,
For whatsoever things may be,
In life between the gods of sleep
Knows not the fashion of the Three.

Brahma am I, and Vishnu, too,
And Shiva; maker, savior, flame
Of ruin—Can thine eyes then view
Me who am three and still the same?

I shatter cities in their might
And shapen soft flowers of their clay,
I break the hundred towers of night
To build thereafter the dome of day
Brahma am I; I shape all things
Whereof the wisest mouth can tell,
I take from the fold of kings
The butterfly. And it is well.

Vishnu am I: it is my will
That shrouds should lie where once it fell,
The sun still shine to warm the hill,
The heart still hope. And it is well.

Shiva am I. With scathing fire
I sweep the worlds like wind of hell,
With all its web of vain desire
Creation falls. And it is well.
Think you I do these for my sport?
Each flower that buds and blooms and
dies
Draws from the deep spring of my heart
A flood of unguessed agonies.

But thus through courts of stony space
I who am all, who am the Three,
Cast on the dark of Time and Place
The light of mine Eternity.
—Arthur D. Fieke in Harper's Weekly.

Matters of Interest to Women

FUR TRIMMED GARMENTS for 1907

The most distinctive feature of the New Year's fashions is the use of fur as trimming for almost every kind of garment, as the two figures on the left, which show new combinations of fur with lace and ribbon. The stole and muff worn by the upper figure are of mink combined with brown ermine, while a heavy design is worked in brown chinilla, and the hat is of the fur with a black plume and bronze pink roses. The lower figure wears a hat, scarf and muff of chinilla, combined with gun-metal satin ribbon.

The little girl has a coat of grey cloth, stitched and finished with pearl buttons. Her hat is of grey velvet, with bows and ties of grey satin ribbon edged with white fur and the muff is also of the fur and velvet, both are lined with rose-colored satin.

The miss wears a plaid suit, trimmed with dark green velvet and sable, and the hat is of sable with a Roman ribbon and feathers.

The lady in the chair wears a jacket of seal-skin and Persian lamb, with a vest of black velvet, edged with fancy braid. The seal-skin and Persian lamb are separated by black silk braid. The hat is of ermine with gold roses and ribbon, and the muff is of the same fur with cream-colored lace.

The reception gown on the model is of the newest imported design made of dull blue cloth, black velvet and brown fur, braided with soutache and has a lace and chiffon gimp.

New Opening for Women

Within the last few years many fresh fields have been thrown open, to women, especially in philanthropic work, and now I notice there is a new profession that has opened out to women—that of the hospital almoner.

During past years the abuse of hospitals has yearly assumed greater proportions, in the fact that many people who could well afford to go to local practitioners, have availed themselves of the easy and economical means of obtaining free advice in sickness which the proximity of a big hospital affords. In order to place some check on this abuse, several hospitals have appointed lady almoners, and doubtless in the future many others will follow their example, and the lady almoner will become in time as indispensable as any other official connected with hospital management.

The term almoner in this connection is, perhaps, a little ambiguous, for the lady almoner is in no direct way connected with the giving of "alms"; rather she is there to prevent any but those who are suitable applicants for free advice from attending the hospital as out-patients. Her work is, however, varied, for she is really a go-between, whose duties lie first with the hospital and then with the patient; she is the connecting link between the hospital and the outside world, and between those who prescribe and those who need advice and assistance in carrying out the prescriptions.

What, then, are the special qualifications required for a hospital almoner? What prospects does the profession offer and what exactly are its duties?

The reply to the first question is undoubtedly a love of the work, sympathy with the deserving poor, sympathy with suffering humanity, and the spirit of the true philanthropist, who desires to help others in a way that does not weaken their independence.

No one can make a good almoner who takes up her work merely as a profession, a way of earning her living, she must like it, she must understand the poor, she must be ruled not only by the heart, but by the head, since her duties lie both to the hospital and to the patient. It is essential, therefore, that she should be a well-educated woman with a fair experience of life, for she is brought face to face with many sordid realities and difficult problems.

As in all other professions, a period of training is necessary, and this involves a course of work under a charity organization local committee, as well as time spent in an almoner's office at a hospital.

day's work in an out-patient's department.

With regard to the opening afforded it must be remembered that as yet hospital almoner is a new profession, still in its infancy, and the salaries paid are not uniform, but vary with the different hospitals. They are, however, sufficient to justify a well-educated woman in taking up the work though not sufficient to tempt those who think the salary given is of more importance than the work itself.

What the work is, a day spent in an almoner's office would explain far better than any written description. The actual method employed varies with different hospitals and involves a good deal of clerical labor in addition to the actual interviewing of the out-patients. The almoner works hand in hand with the staff of the hospital, and it might be said that her task begins where the doctor's ends.

The post of almoner is, perhaps, best suited to one who has already worked amongst the poor and has learned to understand their manner of life. The occupation is most interesting from what I hear, and should appeal to anyone who studies social questions.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Roast Turkey with Chestnut Stuffing—Dress, clean, stuff and truss a 10-pound turkey. Place on a rack on a dripping pan, rub over with salt, and spread breast, legs and wings with one-third cup of butter, worked until creamy and mixed with flour. Dredge bottom of pan with flour, place in a hot oven, and as soon as the turkey begins to brown baste with one-half cup of butter melted in one-half cup of boiling water, and continue basting every 15 minutes, using fat in pan. Bake three hours, turning frequently.

Chestnut Stuffing—Blanch three cups of French chestnuts and cook in boiling salted water until soft. Drain and force through a potato ricer. Add one-fourth cup of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, and one-quarter cup of cream. Melt one-fourth cup of butter, add one cup of cracker crumbs, then combine the mixture.

Vanilla Cookies—One cup sugar, 3/4 cup butter, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Five Roses flour, to make as soft as can be handled.

Prune and Raisin Cake—One cup brown sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 4 tablespoons each, 1/2 cup of buttermilk, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon spices, 2 cups "Five Roses" flour. Bake in jelly tin. This cake will keep well, and is all the better for being a week old at least.

Pig-and-Bait Balls—Chop together figs and dates, may be prunes, shape and press a walnut nut in the side of each.

Women Suffrage

From the London Times.

Women, and for this they incur our severe disapprobation, are exorable. They desire to have the suffrage; to that end they storm the House of Commons and clamor for the right to assist in voting for the members of the august assembly. It was unwise on their part, a breach in good manners, an error of judgment, proof that they have not yet learnt how to deal with men. For until men have been well shaken at home, and taught that woman is a force to be reckoned with, they will not only more resolutely bar the fortress they hold against female assailants, they will punish offenders sharply.

But let it be remembered, that men also are exorable. London town bore witness to the fact on a day not so very ancient, when they skinned along the streets at night, even as an incessant procession of motorbuses, when the police and indulged in every form of lawless extravagance, merely to celebrate a happy event. Now in the case of the women the intention of which they were found guilty held an idea, going some way to excuse them. In the case of the men, it was sheer animal exuberance, a headlong charge of things handy for the blow, all in jollity.

But, if we are asked which of the sexes is the more open, in those two instances to the temporary form of insanity known as hysterical, can we say it was the women? Or can we say that women of the Chestnut day are given to be disorderly in a way? Rather are they in the present development given to be subservient to law, written or unwritten. Men have called them slavish.

Consider, too, that the cause for which these happened women are snatching is on its way to be realized. Men have only to improve their knowledge of women and it will be granted speedily. Scarcely a day passes when the wife, the sister is not needed when we see, as the choicer spirits of men do now, that women have brains, and can be trusted to the hitherto dreary and minute muscular creature who allowed them some degree of influence in return for the servile flatteries and the graceless adulations of the men—admirers, yet dreaded. Women must have brains to have emerged from so long a bondage. All they are nervous in excess during the period of crisis, as if one body forming a torrent where but a flow of the stream was wanted.

Danger is there, we might say, if it were anything like the new danger. We have experienced it with voting man; history is full of examples. But by providently throwing open the avenues to occasional demands, practical mental activity, we should offer women the way to govern emotions and learn how to state a case, in the presence instance. It is the very excellence of their case that indicates them. How can they doubt it when they know they are supported in their claim by the chief of the Conservative party, and the countenance of the chief of the Liberal party, a voice on their behalf from the secretary of state for India who would rather what he utters, however warm his feelings?

The mistake of the women has been to suppose that John Bull will move sensibly for a soldier's attack. It makes him the more stubborn, and such a form of remonstrance with him alienates the deacons among the sisterhood, other wise not adverse to an emancipation of their sex. It cannot be repeated, if the agitating women are to have the backing of their sober sisters. Yet it is only by repetition of this manner of cultivating him that John Bull (a still unburied

old gentleman, though not much alive) can be persuaded to move at all. Therefore we see clearly that the course taken by the suffragettes was wrong in tactics. It may be argued likewise that the punishment inflicted on them has magnified the incident foolishly; and the act proposed for an escape from the punishment instigated martyrdom.

THE DRY CLEANERS

Secrets are easy to solve. The article to be cleansed is immersed in gasoline, and left covered in the liquid for 24 hours. A regular wash boiler is the best vessel to use, as it can be covered, and by throwing a blanket over the tin can keep the heat nearly all tight.

Gasoline does not hurt the delicatest fabrics.

After the clothes have soaked a day and a night it is time to lift them out. Do not rub them, but move round in the liquid. If they were much soiled they will not be clean even then, when it is best to cover them with fresh gasoline and leave them another day.

One little lady who wishes to be washable in water, says that if spots are stubborn they should be held on the palm of one hand and rubbed well with the palm of the other using a plain white soap dipped in the gasoline.

Tailors clean suits without ripping them by placing them on ironing boards with the skirt thrown over the board as for ironing. A bowl of gasoline is used, and a hair brush. Brush downward, following the straight of the goods, dipping the brush often. Work quickly toampen but not wet the material.

Heat will remove the smell of gasoline. This is an extremely important point, as home cleaning often is spoiled in spite of much frantic airing, and shaking, and sunning.

Often the heat from the radiator or steam pipes is enough. If hot, cover the dress with a thin cloth and drive out the smell by ironing carefully.

Lastly, press all out on the right side over the ironing board, using a damp cloth under the hot iron, being careful to lift the wet cloth as you run the iron.

USES OF LEMONS

Gargle a bad sore throat with a strong solution of lemon juice and water.

The juice of half a lemon in a cup of black coffee, without any sugar, will cure rheumatism.

Lemon juice and salt will remove iron rust.

Marie Corelli's Attack

London Morning Leader.

To the new number of the "Rapid Review" Miss Marie Corelli contributes a vigorous and picturesque attack on the "Suffragettes." Her article is entitled, "Man's War Against Woman." She begins with an indictment of man. He looks upon the apple of life as his property—and if he gives Woman a small bad quarter of it (often made bitter by a bruise on a woman's cheek) to think herself highly flattered and favored. Whatever she does—save and only the bearing of children—is distinctly wrong.

Whenever she elects to be something more than a gentle cow with its calves she is unsexed.

When she declines to be the gentle cow—when she declines to belong altogether to the bovine species—she must be a cook. Or a charwoman. Or anything in fact, that runs in the domestic line, such as a member of glorious Man's socks, and washer of his soiled linen.

This extremely naturally cheers the heart of the "Suffragist." "Surely," she says, "Miss Corelli is one of us." But Miss Corelli turns furiously, and attacks her own sex:

May I dare to say to my distracted man-lighting sisters that I am not a "Suffragist"? I claim no more rights than are mine to the full—and as for wanting a vote, why should I? As matters stand at present, I can win for any candidate in whom I may happen to be interested at least 40 or 50 votes—perhaps more. Suppose—after many tow-rows and frantic button-holing of worried members of parliament in the Lobby of the House of Commons I did secure my own one vote, should I be better off than I am now, with the certainty of 40 or 50 male voters at my beck and call, ready to do precisely as I bid them? They might turn, and say, "You've got your own vote now! Leave us alone!"

Miss Corelli, however, says that she has as good a right to claim a vote as anyone.

From my early years I have had to work hard and continuously for my wages, and I have never been indebted to any man for the least assistance or support in the making of my career. On the contrary, many a man has been indebted to me for a helping hand out of difficulty. I earn every pound I possess; I am a householder, paying rates and taxes, and I employ men who depend upon me for their wages, these men having a right to vote while I have none.

Nevertheless, Miss Corelli does not want a vote. Why? Because if a woman has "the natural heritage of her sex, which is the mystic power to persuade, enthrall, and subjugate man, she has no need to come down from her throne and mingle in any of his political frays."

Miss Corelli warns the Suffragists that "they have for the sake of a mere political chimera sacrificed their birthright—the right to claim men's devout reverence, faith and loyalty." She says that "it can but seem utter

lonsense to a sane, sound strong man to talk of 'reverence, faith and loyalty' to ladies who brandish umbrellas and scream for 'woman's suffrage' so violently that they have to be taken forcibly in hand by the police. Romance flies from such a scene; poetry and idealism furl their wings like frozen butterflies and drop to the ground. It is not in male human nature to admire a nondescript creature who, while appearing to be like a man, makes this attempted semblance of man ridiculous. No man cares to be libellously caricatured and a masculine woman is nothing more than a libellous caricature of an effeminate man."

Miss Corelli does not wish to see women hustling each other at the polling booths. "If they should present the same touselled and infuriated aspect which distinguishes them on a 'remnant sale day' at a fashionable draper's the spectacle would not only be ludicrous but degrading."

But the most poignant passage in Miss Corelli's article is her onslaught upon the advertisements in ladies' journals. She protests against "the vulgar and indecent manner" in which woman is "given away as a great sham in all her own special fashion books and pictorials."

"I have seen women as the fool rampant. The advertisements catering for her patronage show her at her worst. She is depicted as semi-bald, holding her wig (they call it transformer nowadays) in one hand, ready to put it on."

She is shown in a half nude state, very thin and scraggy, but again indignantly holding the artificially moulded plump portions of her body which nature has failed to supply in readiness to fasten over the hollow places. She is exhibited plainly and pitilessly as a swindle.

Do women imagine that men never look at such papers, and never perceive the bold and prominent challenge of these degraded advertisements, which instruct them as to what a painted, powdered, padded, dyed, frizzled, shameless creature a woman may be? And often is?

The natural woman with health's own glow upon her cheeks, and heaven's own brightness in her hair, is likely to be wronged by doubts as to her genuineness, while the fashion books of today everywhere proclaim the brand of "the female form divine," as built up, with woman's own approval by the costumer and the porriquer.

A casual study of our modern ladies' pictorials will convince the most optimistic male supporter of "women's rights" that the majority of the fair sex are not as yet in any way fitted for the franchise, and, after all, it is the majority that counts.

Miss Corelli's latest word is this: "It is better to be a Cleopatra than a 'Suffragist,' even if Antony must lose Actium."

It will be interesting to see the effect of this bombshell upon the advocates of woman's suffrage and upon the ladies' papers.

Not Economical

The planning of a pretty and an expensive gown is a matter of interest to most young girls and matrons.

At the very outset it is well to master the fact that inexpensive material does not always mean an inexpensive frock. Often one may spend more upon a net or gauze at 75 cents a yard than upon a satin or silk at \$2 or \$3 a yard; but for some inexplicable reason, that self-evident fact seems to escape many women who try conscientiously enough to be economical in dress.

For the young girl there is, of course, no evening frock so charming as one of sheer silk stuff, and the fashionable debutante is going in more strongly than ever for chiffon and mousseline and tulle, etc., but she will dance through miles of this shimmering, vaporous stuff before the season ends, and her evening frock expenses will be far in excess of those of her mother and her older sister, who go clad in clinging satin and velvet.

In the first place, it is impossible to economize in the making up of a transparent material and still obtain good results. One must have silk linings throughout, and, moreover, there must be at least one veiling of chiffon between lining and frock material, and quantities of silk and chiffon frilliness around the skirt bottom.

One needs innumerable yards of sheer material for the smart frock, and sheer stuffs call for much dainty trimming. So, altogether, the sheer frock is the most economical frock, even though the bargain counters offer enticing bargains in such goods.

FOR THE TOILET TABLE

"And some good cologne" is the way many Christmas "I want" lists end. Fine toilet soap is almost better liked by men than by women—a gift of some to either is sure to be welcome.

Sweetest and favorite combs for the back of the hair are those with wide, plain, top band.

Five pointed combs are also much sought. For creating the variety of hair change in which neither party gains an undue advantage at the expense of the other. For instance, if you gave me a kiss, I should feel bound to give you one in return.

"I see," answered the young woman, "but I fail to understand why an old gentleman like Mr. Morgan should attach so much importance to it."

For the young woman in Washington had been reading that Senator Morgan advocated the system of reciprocity.

"What is meant by reciprocity?" asked she of a young man, long known to be her admirer.

"Reciprocity," responded the glib youth, "may be defined to mean an exchange in which neither party gains an undue advantage at the expense of the other. For instance, if you gave me a kiss, I should feel bound to give you one in return."

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"A Game of Bluff"

By William Beckman.

He was called Cad Berrey at school, and was a little troublemaker because he was a bold, bluff, billy. Luckily, however, he was a coward. Evening preparation used to be taken by a master in the school, and the students were expected to recite. One evening, Berrey's part of the room was under Edwards, a quiet, slim, young fellow, who made a perfect bluff, that term, a police soon caused Edwards to look up. He knocked rather gently on his desk.

"Don't talk, Berrey," he said, in a low, but distinct voice.

The latter shuffled and turned red.

Presently the noise reasserted itself. Again Edwards stood up.

"Stand up on the form, Berrey," he said in the same smooth voice, "and if you can't keep quiet, Berrey," in even a quieter voice than hitherto, "I'll come and knock you off it." And the Cad obeyed.

John Edwards, the eminent lawyer, was dining at the Savoy with another old school fellow, Smyth.

As dinner proceeded, a loud voice began to dominate the conversation, and the two men found themselves listening to the blustering of a certain Mr. Edwards.

It was he, beyond a doubt—rounder, redder, bolder, but the same bluff, bluff, bluff.

"Soldiering is all very well, major," he cried to his companion, "but there's nothing in it. No money, and that's the only thing that counts. Now, if you get out of South Africa, major, some letters after your name and a medal or two. Now, what did I get out of South Africa? Nothing but a few letters and a medal. Thereabout, me and my partner, and now we're on velvet."

Just then he turned his head and seemed to receive a shock. He found himself under Edwards' watchful eye, and he now, as he had years ago, visibly quailed.

"How do you do, Berrey?" said Edwards, "come here, Berrey, and tell me, what's the matter? Are you all right? Here is Smyth, too, you'll recollect him."

"Bless my soul, of course," he gushed. "I remember you Smyth, in the Evelyn."

"But somehow I don't recollect what your special line was, Edwards."

"He was a perfect," said Smyth, and sometimes took evening preparation."

His jaw dropped a little at this, but nevertheless, he shook hands with effusion.

"But you've got my name wrong," he said. "I changed it from Berrey to Rimberson some time ago."

He then said good night to every one's relief.

Edwards, pleading work, soon took his departure also.

"Rimberson, Rimberson," he mused. "The name is very uncommon. Can it possibly be the same? Can he be the father of Edith's Jack, and can he have been that scoundrel, Sherer's partner?"

He then turned to the girl, Edith, who came forward to meet him. She was his niece, the only child of Selby, Edwards' brother, who, unluckily in almost everything, came to the same end as the other.

Edith's mother, when Edith was a child, the younger, came into the world, poor Edith, the elder, left it; and Selby found it best to leave the world, and the innocent cause of all this was to her uncle's care.

"Has Jack Rimberson been neglecting you, Edith?" Edwards asked. "We haven't seen him much lately."

The hand on his shoulder trembled a little.

"He is staying with his father in Park Lane, uncle," she replied.

"Have you nothing more to tell me, Edith?" he asked. "If you are in trouble tell me so, Edith."

Jack Rimberson and she loved one another. His father, however, would not consent. He had ambitious views for his only son, and unconnected with the daughter of an impecunious peer.

If Jack married against his wishes not only Edith should he ever receive from him.

The man was willing to sacrifice all for the girl, but she had insisted in freeing

him of his vows rather than that he should be hindered in his prospects.

The reaction, however, had now come, and her fortitude had given away.

"Oh, Edith—Edith!—the storm had passed, and she wrung her heart with her cry—'you who so many cases for other people, who are so clever and successful, can't you help me?'"

"Well," he said, "we will see."

Edwards sat thinking. Evidently, his old school fellow, Cad Berrey, and Jack's father, and the same man, had been a still stranger accident, he felt sure that Berrey, or rather Rimberson, as well as his late partner (though he could not recall the name) in the papers, was concerned in a case in which he was deeply interested.

Shortly before his brother Selby's death the public had been suffering from a fit of wild speculation. It had culminated in the Universal Exploration and Mining company, which had followed a course and ended in the usual way.

Poor Selby had embarked almost every shilling in this sorry scheme. The case was a particularly bad one, and before Sherer was the chief of the concern.

So the case crumbled away in all respects but one. There was one shilling which Selby had put into the company, and not issued by Sherer. And it was almost certain, by his partner. Proof of the latter's complicity, however, was not to be obtained from the evidence of one Kirkland, who had disappeared.

Edwards sat pondering. He at last decided on his course of action. Next morning he followed a gorgeous and dinky of the financier's Park Lane house into the library. "I think Rimberson," he said, "that you and your partner, Sherer, were connected with the Universal Exploration & Mining trust."

"Sherer was," he replied; "not I, and Sherer is dead. What are you driving at?"

"By that scoundrel," Edwards continued, "my niece and ward has lost every penny of her slender fortune, invested in the concern by her father, and brother Selby. By Sherer's death we were roiled in our attempt to obtain justice against him and for his victims."

"Berrey," he looked relieved.

"Well," he said.

"There was, however, a subsidiary concern—the Latin Copper Company—in connection with which a certain prospectus was issued—not by Sherer."

"We have for some time been morally certain who wrote that prospectus, and absolutely sure that if we could bring it home to him he'd get at least seven years' servitude, Rimberson," he said, "we have found Kirkland."

The wretched man glared at the impassive face close to his like a wild beast. He half raised himself in his chair and his right hand went out, as if to grasp the speaker.

"Spare me," said Edwards, "towering over him, 'or I'll brain you with this ruler. Would you add murder to your other crimes?'"

"Rimberson," he cried, "spare me, Edwards, I entreat you."

"Twice," said Edwards, "you have stood in the path of my niece, now stand in it. But for your son's sake I'll hold my hand on one condition, though it is almost a crime to do so. This is my bargain: On the day that your son and my niece made man and wife, with a sum settled on her by you equivalent to her loss by your infamous company, I destroy all evidence I possess of your guilt."

Edwards stood by the study fire in his empty house a few hours after the wedding. Rimberson had fulfilled his part of the bargain, and Edwards was now fulfilling his. All the papers were burning except a single letter which he held in his hand and read over and over again before consigning to the flames.

"Dear Edwards," it ran, "we have found Kirkland. Our bad luck pursues us. He was found on a hillside in Rhodesia, lying six feet beneath the soil, with a slab of granite on top to keep him there until the judgment day."

"It was risky," murmured Edwards, as he jammed the letter into the middle of the fire with the poker. "Yes, indeed risky, but I thought I knew my man."

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At irregular intervals the seismic shocks occurred, but none was so violent or so protracted as the first. The Peruvian man-of-war America, said to be the fastest ship afloat at that time, had hastily got up steam, and attempted to go to sea. She was well out when the receding wave left her partly adrift, and broke her masts, and her funnels still vomiting smoke, and apparently under full command, she backed down by the current towards the wrecked Fredonia, then rapidly setting in towards the Morro. The next moment the Fredonia capsized. Not one of her crew was saved.

Facing the Morro, and a short distance away rocky ledges rose a few feet above the surface of the sea. In it was hewn a fort mounting two 15-inch Dahlgren guns; the garrison numbered about a hundred men. When a short distance from the Morro, the islet disappeared beneath the waves. Whether it sank or the waters rose, we could never tell; we only knew, it disappeared, and when it reappeared, after a few moments, it was a huge whale, not only was the garrison zone, but the guns and carriages, as well. Imagine, if you can, how the water lifted those immense masses of iron, offering no holding surface, from their resting places, and tumbled them out of the eight-foot parapet.

A Ghastly Scene

As a setting sun gilded the slopes of the Andes, we saw, to our growing horror,

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cor, that the graves were yielding up their dead. In concentric rows, like chairs in an amphitheatre, the nummies of the long buried aborigines rose to the surface. They had been buried in a sitting posture, facing the sea. The soil, impregnated with niter, had thoroughly preserved them, and the violent shocks, rending the dry earth apart, had uncovered this frightful city of the dead. We could not paint the ghastliness of the scene. In addition to what we had already gone through, it seemed as if the day of judgment had come. The earth was passing away. We were tasting the bitterness of universal annihilation, as it seemed.

Having previously lowered one of our large cutters to rescue a number of persons floundering about on some wreckage, to our great astonishment we saw the fast pulling boat could make no headway, but went tossing about in the most erratic manner. Finding he could not reach the victims he was sent to rescue, the midshipman in command attempted to return to the ship. That, too, was impossible; and presently his struggles were ended by his boat being crushed against the America and crushed like an eggshell. Fortunately, the crew managed to scramble aboard the America, when they found a scene beggaring description. Order and discipline were gone. Officers and men ran about screaming and yelling like maniacs, while others, on their knees, were imploring the saints for succor. With imploring the saints for succor, the heavy guns, cast adrift in a vain attempt to throw them overboard and so lighten the ship, crashed from side to side, smashing everything in their path and strewn the deck with bloody victims.

Meanwhile the night had fallen and we had no means of reckoning our location in the absence of the usual beacon and shore lights, and to make our confusion more confounding, the lookout cried against the deck, and reported breakers ahead. Sure enough, we saw, first a thin line of phosphorescent light, then, coming nearer and nearer, rolling higher and higher, it seemed to reach the sky, and blot out heaven. Its hideous

Life of World's Greatest Contralto

The life stories of almost all the central figures of the musical world might well be paraphrased as fairy tales of a modern century. They are the stories of almost Cinderella-like poverty, privation and perseverance, crowned with the gold of success and the glory of marvelous achievement. No better illustration of this rule is found than that of the life of the greatest of all the world's contraltos, who is to sing at the Victoria theatre here on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Few prima donnas have had a harder struggle for success than Mme. Schumann-Heink. Her maiden name was Ernestine Roseller, and she was a daughter of an Austrian army officer, who at the time of her birth was stationed at Lieben, near Prague. Her father had wretchedly small pay, and the family was very poor. Besides herself, "ere" were three sisters and a brother. When she was ten years old she was sent to the Ursuline convent in Prague. There it was discovered by a nun that she had a voice, and while no attempt was made to educate her musically, she was placed in the choir, where she sang entirely by ear. When she sang well, she received as a reward a kiplif (a cookie with raisins). If she made a slip she had her ears boxed. Thus her musical education consisted of kiplif and slaps.

She was at the convent two years and a half. Then her father was transferred to Graz. There a singing teacher named Marietta von Leclair recognized the young girl's talent, and through sheer desire not to let it go to waste, undertook to give Ernestine lessons without compensation. For two years she taught her nothing but exercises, then began giving her songs by Mendelssohn, Schubert and others. The girl had at that time a deep contralto with no high notes. On one occasion someone who was calling on the singing teacher heard the pupil in an adjoining room singing Schubert's "Death and the Maiden."

"I did not know," said the visitor, smiling grimly, "that you had voices among your pupils."

"Ah," was Frau von Leclair's reply, "she is not a calf. She will some day be a great singer."

When Ernestine was sixteen years old, Maria Witt, a famous prima donna of the Vienna opera came to Graz for a performance of the Ninth symphony. The young girl was in a quartette and the prima donna, much pleased with her voice, recommended her so highly to the director of the Vienna opera that he sent for her to come and have her voice tried. Here was an opportunity but also a dilemma. The family was so wretchedly poor that the father could not give her the necessary sixty florins to enable her to make the trip. In her quandary she applied to the famous Field Marshal Benedek, who promptly gave her the required amount. Accordingly she went to Vienna and sang for Director von Jauner. Of her experience she says:

"I was a thin, scrawny girl, shockingly dressed. My clothes were of the poorest material and badly fitting. Altogether I suppose I did present a most impoverished appearance. The director heard me sing. Then after looking me over he said: 'You had better go home and get fed up, and then go to a Mauser Institute.'—This is a German derisive term for a finishing school."

The young girl went home broken hearted. She had to be able to tell her parents that at last they had her off their hands, but she had made the trip to Vienna and back without result. Some time after this Matrona in passing through Graz heard her sing and on this prima donna's representations she received a request from the Dresden opera to go there and have her voice tried. Again her father could not furnish her with the means, and she borrowed the necessary amount from a friend. When the trial came off she sang the Flauta from the "Frodo" and the brindisi from "Lucia di Borgia," with the result that she was engaged at once. Director von Platen—a tall, immaculately dressed and very aristocratic man was called in, and when he was told the result of the trial he turned to her and said:

"Are you satisfied?"

"Satisfied!" exclaimed the poor girl,

to whom it seemed as if a fortune had fallen into her lap from heaven; and with that she rushed up to the aristocratic director, and throwing her arms around him, "lung to his neck. When she had let go, he looked at her and said:

"But aren't you a mere slip of a girl to go on the operatic stage?"

"As for that," she answered, "I will promise to eat and get fatter. And besides I shall grow larger of my own accord."

When she went home and told of her experience, her parents remembering her utter failure in Vienna, refused to believe her.

"Nonsense," exclaimed her father, "do you suppose they'd engage a fright like you?"

To make matters worse, week after week passed and no contract arrived. Ernestine herself was beginning to be filled with dread, when at last after six weeks the formidable looking document with the big seal attached, reached her. Then she knew that a very sadly-happy scene with her parents.

Her operatic debut was made in Dresden, on Sept. 7, 1878, as Azucena in "Il Trovatore." It was a successful debut. She was in Dresden four years, singing mostly minor roles such as the Shepherd in "Tannhauser." Her contract obliged her also to sing in church. Though she had been trained vocally, she had received little musical education and most of her singing was by ear. The conductor of the music in church was Herr Krebs, the husband of a famous contralto, Krebs-Michalase, the great Fides of her time. They were the parents of Marie Krebs, the pianist, who from 1870 to 1872 gave 200 concerts in America.

Singing the complicated church services by ear was quite a different matter from singing in opera, and at a certain point between looking over the rail at the count people below and her lack of solid musical education, the young singer broke down in the middle of a big solo. Krebs was furious.

"You wretched goose," he exclaimed, "You have spoiled the whole mass." At the same time he struck her over the arm with his baton so hard a blow that the welt was visible for several days. From that moment she made up her mind that she must study, and she began taking a severe course of technical instruction with Franz Wullner.

She was in Dresden four years. Then she married a retired army officer named Heink. The marriage gave much displeasure, and she lost her Dresden engagement. After an interval of a year, she received an engagement at the theatre in Hamburg. The next five years were most unhappy for her. Her marriage did not turn out well. Her remuneration was small, and the manager knowing her plight took advantage of her poor circumstances and obliged her not only to sing in opera but to appear in farce and comedy as well. She had three children and was expecting a fourth when the tenor Botel heard her sing. He was soon to have a benefit performance at Kroll's in Berlin, and being struck with her voice and acting, asked her if she would take part in this performance. He told her he could not pay her—not even her traveling expenses, but that it would be a good opportunity for her to secure a hearing in Berlin. She consented, and borrowing enough money from a friend to travel third-class to the German capital, she started on a night train, sitting up all night on the hard bench of a third-class compartment. She arrived in Berlin early in the morning. The rehearsal was not until 10 o'clock, but she felt that she could not afford to go to a hotel and rest, so she walked to the Thier Garten, and sat there until rehearsal time. When she entered Kroll's, Botel rushed up to her exclaiming:

"Well you really have come; we had given you up. Why didn't you go to the hotel as I told you?"

She explained that she thought she could not afford it.

"Why," he said, "so long as you are here you are my guest."

Relating the occurrence, Mme. Schumann-Heink always adds "to think I had been so economical and made myself so uncomfortable for nothing!" It was the evening she sang Azucena with overwhelming success. She was immediately engaged to give a series of performances the following summer. Of course the director at Hamburg heard of the furore she had made, and some time after her fourth child had been born, he came to her lodgings, and asked her if she would sing Fides the following night. She knew she would have no chance to rehearse, but for years she had been begging him to let her appear in some important role, and this was her opportunity. So she went on without a rehearsal and scored a tremendous success.

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